

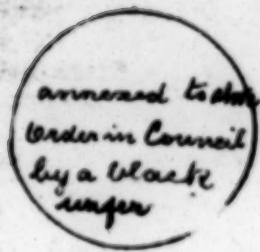
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Colonial Office

Class 5

1317 [old Board of Trade. Virginia. 14.]

(Original correspondence - lettered P1-103, - years 1715-1777.)



To the King's Most Excellt Majest^y

(422)

The humble Address of ye Council &
Burgesses of Virg^y?

Wee for Majt^y Most Loyal & Dutifull Subjects ye
Council & Burgesses of Virginia, now met in a Generall
Assembly, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majest^y.

That Your Majest^y's Revenue of Two Shillings p
Hhd on all Tobacco exported out of this Colony & Yur.
m^{age} & Head Money, which is the only Revenue appro.
priated for the Support of this Government by the great
Decay of the Tobacco Trade occasioning a proportionable
Decrease of the Expence, is so sunk, that it is no longer
able to defray the established Salaries & other both Or.
dinary and Extraordinary Charges of the Government but
is now considerably in Debt and the Officers Salaries unpaid.

That upon a diligent search of Precedents how the
like Deficiencies have been made good in former times,
We find that by a Letter of His Majesty King Charles
the Second dated in ye year 1684. and directed to the
Lord Effingham then Governor of Virginia His Majesty
was graciously pleased to declare his Royal intentions to
apply all the Profits & advantages accruing by the Revenue
of Quit Rents of this Colony for the better Support of the
Government thereof, and that accordingly the Deficiencies of
the Two Shillings p Hogshead have been always Supplied

[122] by Your Majestys Predecessors, out of the said Fund
of the Quit Rents which for that purpose was Reserved
in this Country ready for all Emergencies of this
Government till about Nine years ago, That the same
was called into the Exchequer in England.

We humbly pray your Majesty will therefore be
graciously pleased to direct the Quit Rents of this
Country back into their Old Channel, and that
out of them the present deficiency of the Revenue
may be made good, with power also to Your Maj:ts
Governor, with Advice & Consent of the Council to apply
the same for answering any sudden Emergencies where
Your Majestys service might suffer for want of a more
timely Supply, than Application at so great distance
will admit, Subject Nevertheless to be duly accounted
for as formerly to Your Majesty

And We shall ever pray &c.

Ch: Robinson	Littlebury Epes	Peter Beverley Speaker	Rob: Carter
Wm: Waters	Jno: Linnmons	W ^r Barber	James Blair
John Hawkins	W ^r Wright	Nich: Meriwether	Phil: Ludwell
W ^r Buckner	W ^r Ball	Hen: Fitzhugh	John Smith
Rich: Neale	Fra: Epes jun ^r	Jno: Robinson	John Lewis
Chas: Flap	John Waller	Sam: Harwood	W ^r Byrd
Tho: Walker	Mo: Bough	Jno: Stansbury	Mann Page
Jno: Holloway	Tho: Godwin	W ^r Allerton	
Geo: Newton	John Waugh	Is: Estridge	

Merci Cooke W. Bridger G. Marable
Wm Harwood Jos: Godwin Wm Armistead
Jno. Hamlin John Bolling E. Goodrich
Hen: Boone jun: Ira: Gouldman

A true copy
Jas. Vernon

Virginia Dec: 17th 1714.

[n. 26]
Endorsed Virginia.^c / Order of Council, of the / 25th.
of July 1715, referring (to the Board An Address) from
ye Council and Assembly of Virginia relating / to the Re-
venues of 2 shill / p^t thd and Quitt Rents. /
Recd " Augt: } 1715. / P: 3. / Entd 3. folio. 230. / Ex: /
Read Do — }

Memoriall concerning the Quitt Rents of Virginia.^[p 27]

May it Please Your Lordships.

In Virginia His Majesty is possessed of two distinct Revenues, by which the Ordinary and Extraordinary Charge of that Government has been defray'd. The One is call'd the Revenue of 2 shillings p. Hogshead, the Other the Revenue of Quitt Rent.

The first of these Revenues was more particularl. by appropriated to Discharge the established Salaries, and other Ordinary Expences of the Government: But when that at any time has provid deficient, either by the necessary Increase of Publick Charge, or by the Decrease of the Quantity of Tobaccos exported, His Majesty's Royal Predecessors have been Graciously please'd to supply those Deficiencies out of the Revenue of Quitt Rent, as appears by sundry Instances mentionid in a certain Report of William Blathwayt Esq: Auditor of the American Plantations herunto annexed. And this has been done in pursuance of the Declaration of King Charles the Second which I shall have the Honour also to produce to your Lordships.

By that Gracious Declaration it appears that the Quitt Rents were for this purpose repurchased from the Lord Colepepper, to whom joynly with some other Lords they had been granted away. And from thenceforth they were left in the hands of the Receiver Generall

of that Country to be ready for all the extraordinary Occasions of that Government, 'till a few Years ago that Revenue was call'd for over into the Exchequer as fast as it was received in Virginia, on Occasion I suppose of a very expensive War.

By this New Method that profitable Colony is left very Naked and Exposed. For because of the heavy Dutys upon Tobacco, and the great Quantitys of it that have been made in severall parts of Europe which lessens the Consumption of Ours, the Revenue of 2 shillings per hogshead has prov'd insufficient to defray the Ordinary Charge of the Government, and is at this time greatly in Arrear beyond all probability of recovering its self. Neither are the Inhabitants there in Condition to raise any new Tax to make good that Deficiency. For the Labour both of them and their Servants being in Tobacco, that Commodity is so heavy loadin here, that for many years last past they have not common Necessarys for their Years Work, and consequently are in no Condition to lay any further Tax upon it there, especially if your Lordships will please to Consider the heavy Debts the Planters are always Engag'd in, by reason of the many Years in which they have had less for their Labour, than the Maintaining their Slaves has cost.

[129]

/ Matters being in that unhappy Situation, to how

great danger woud that Colony be exposed in case the Indians flushed with their success in Carolina, should next fall upon Virginia. For the Gouvernor and Coun-cill there have not one penny of Publick Money to make use of, in case of Invasion. 'Tis true they have a Militia that might be drawn out for the Country's De-fence: But this woud be but a very dear expedient, for at least there woud be a Crop of Tobacco lost, which His Majesty would feel very sensibly in his Customs besides the great loss it woud in many other respects be to Great Britain. Whereas in case the Rent were left there in Banks as formerly, a power to make use of them on any great and sudden Emer-gency woud prevent the loss of vastly greater sumes.

There was a very unlucky instance of this in the time of S^r William Berkley's Government, when the Rent had been granted away by the Crown, and the ordinary Revenues were exhausted, as they are at this time. It was then that Bacon's Rebellion happend which in the beginning might have been easily extinguish'd, had the Gouvernor been able to command about £ 2000, in ready Money: But for want of such a sume, it grew to such extravagance, that it cost the Crown above £ 100,000, besides the loss of near two Crops of Tobacco, which provid a vast Disadvantage to England. This Induced His Majesty

King Charles the 2^d: to repurchase the Quitt Rents, and lodge them in the Country that they might be there ready to defray the Charge of any extraordinary Accident.

Besides an Invasion by the Indians, which may now or at any other time threaten that Country, many other calamitys may also fall out there, that happen in other places. Such as an Insurrection of the Negroes, which are now grown very Numerous. The Ravage of Pyrates in the Absence of the Men of War, the Sedition of People in Debt or Disaffected to His Majestys Government. In all these or such like cases, a small sume of Money to be made use of in the beginning may prevent a Disaster that very large sumes may be necessary to cure. For all these reasons We humbly hope that Your Lordships will be pleased to make your Report in favour of that usefull and Loyal Colony that His Majesty may be thereby Induced to direct that the Quittrents may be Lodg'd in that Country as formerly, and that so much of them may be Transferr'd to the Account of 2 shillings & 2 pence per hogshead as will make good the Deficiency of that Revenue, especially since there is no Instance of any other Colony under His Majestys Dominion whose Quitt Rents are brought over into the Exchequer but go in Discharge of the Ordinary

and extraordinary Expenses of their respective
Governments.

Endorsed Virginia^E / Memoriall concerning / the ^[noo]
Quit Rents of Virginia. / recd from Mr. Byrd. /
Recd 11th August } 1715. / P: 4. / Entd. 3. folio 254.
Read D^o

[p 31]

Order from the Lords of the Treasury
concerning the Quittents Surrender'd by
The Lord Colpepper.

Right Trusty and Welbeloved We Greet you well.
Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Thomas Lord Col-
-pepper having Assigned and Surrender'd unto Us all
his Right, Title and Interest to certain Letters Patents
bearing Date the Five and Twentyeth day of Februa-
-ry in the Twenty Fifth Year of Our Reign, Where-
-by We Demised unto him and to Our Right Trusty
and Welbeloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Earl of
Arlington All that Our Colony of Virginia and Ac-
-comack with the Rents, Quittents, Fines, Forfeitures,
Escheats accruing unto Us from the Premises and the
Same being now in Vertue thereof and of a former As-
-signment of the said Earl of Arlington unto the said
Thomas Lord Colpepper entirely in Our hands, Our
Will and Pleasure is, that you cause Publication
hereof to be made to all Our Living Subjects within
Our said Colony, and that you give them to Under-
-stand that We have proceeded herein with an In-
-tent to apply all the Profits and Advantages accu-
-ring thereby to the Benefit and for the better Sup-
-port of Our Government of that Our Colony in such
manner as We shall from time to time Direct and Appoint;

[*] This is not, as is a royal letter to Lord Howard of Effingham - see Calendar
of State Papers, ^(Colonial) at the date given - 25 July 1704.]

We Doe therefore hereby Charge and Command you to use your utmost Care in the pursuance of Our Service herein, and that you Impower the Officers of Our Revenue and such other Persons as you shall think fit duly to collect Our Quit-rents accruing from time to time according to the Reservation of Two Shillings for every Hundred Acres of Land possessed by Our Subjects in Virginia and as proportionably for a greater or less. a Quantity to be paid in Specie That is to say in Money and not in Tobacco nor in any other Commodity, but that Our Subjects may with greater ease comply with their Obligation Unto Us, We are well pleased that instead of English Money they may Answer what becomes due unto Us for the said Quit-rents in such pieces of Eight as are Current in that Our Colony.

^[P. 32] And as to the Escheats, Fines, and Forfeitures / and other Profits mentioned in Our Letters Patents, We doe likewise Direct that They be Satisfied according to Our Demise unto Thomas Lord Colynger or in the like pieces of Eight for every Five Shillings. And for as much as We cannot at this Distance so well Direct you in the particular Method of recovering Our Dues; You are to proceed therein as you shall find most Beneficial unto Us, and to give Us an Account of such Your Proceedings by the first Opportunity and so from time to time that You may receive Our Approbation as

Further Directions therein, And for such Summes as shall
be received by the Officers of Our Revenue for the Premises,
You are not to dispose thereof nor suffer it to be Sealed out
untill upon Certifying unto Us the Value of what shall
Remain therupon in Our Treasury. We shall Order the
Same to be disposed of to such Uses as shall be most
requisite for Our Service And so We bid you heartily
Farewell. Given at Our Court at Hampton Court the
26th day of July 1684.

By His Majestys Command
Rochester.

John Ernle.
Step: Fox.

Endorsed Virginia^E / copy / Lords of Treasury's Order for
Transferring ^{Recd 11th Augt} concerning the / Surrender of Lord Boleyn /
Recd from / Mr. Byrd / ^{Recd 11th Augt} Read 8th } 1715 / P: 5. /
Ent. St. fol. 234.

May it Please Your Lordships.

[p. 25]

In Obedience to your Lordships Order I have considered the Petition herunto Annexed, And doe thereupon humbly Certify to your Lordships That besides the Revenue of 2 shillings upon every Hogshead of Tobacco exported from Virginia, Received upon the Place and appropriated to the Government of that Colony; There is a Revenue arising to His Majesty by Quit-Rents for every Acre of Land Granted by the Crown within the Southern parts of that Colony, the Quir-Rent of the Northernmost Part being at present vested in The Right Hon^{ble} The Lord Fairfax as Executor of the late Lord Colepepper who with Others was possessed of the Quir-Rents of the whole Colony, untill in the Year 1684, his Lordship in Consideration of the Summe of £ 600, per Anno: to be paid to him and his Assigns, upon the Establishment of the Forces in England for the Term of Twenty One Years and a half, and of £ 700, in ready Money Assigning to His late Majesty King Charles the 2^d the Quir-Rents of the Southern part of Virginia, His said Majesty was then pleased to Declare his Intention by Letter under the Royal Sign Manuall and Signet to the Governor of Virginia dated the 25th of July 1684, That the Quir-Rents thereof, arising to His Majesty should be applied towards the Support of the Government of that

Colony in such manner as his Majesty should from time to time Direct and Appoint, and to Order that the said Quit Rents should not be disposed of untill upon certifying the Value of what should then remain in the Treasury His Majesty should Order the same to be disposed of to such Uses as should be thought requisite.

That accordingly Orders have been Issued by the Lords of the Treasury under the King's Sign Manuall for the payment of Money out of his Revenue of Quit Rents and in particular the First of May 1695, His present Majesty was pleased to Direct, the Summe of £ 765: 3: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to be paid out of his said Revenue of Quit Rents in Aid to the Revenue of Two Shillings p^t Hogshead then falling short the Summe of £ 837: 9: 9 by reason of the War, the Assisting of New York and the New Charge of a Sloop Orderid by His Majesty to be kept against illegal Traders and more especially the want of Shipping to bring away the Tobacco.

That since that time it appears by the Accompts of the Revenue of Two shillings p^t Hogshead, upon Tobacco and Port Dutys within that Colony for the Year 1695, 1696, and 1697, that the Revenue has produced in the said 3 Years £ 7683: 13: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ And that there has been Disbursements within the same time
For the Governours Salary Two Years and }
Three Quarters _____ } 5912: 10: -

For other Salaries according to the Establishment — 2071: 13: 4

For ordinary Conting^t of the Government — 1399: 17: 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Being in all — £ 9304: 00: 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

For Extraordinary Disbursements upon the Forts
and Batterys } 235: 17: 6

For the Charge of a Sloop to cruise against
Illegal Traders according to His Majesty's Order } 677: 13: 4

In Money sent to New York for their Accis.
stance pursuant to the Majesty's Order } 269: 4: 7

£ 10566: 16: 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Which being added to the Remaining Balance
of the said Revenue in 1694 being } 72: 6: 6

Will Amount to — £ 10639: 2: 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Which being more than the produce of the
said Revenue in the said Three Years being } 7683: 13: 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

By the sume of — £ 2955: 9: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

There would be wanting the said sume of £ 2955,⁴⁰⁷³
9: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to clear the Debts of the Government in Virginia
out of the said Revenue of Two Shillings per hogshead, which
Deficiency the Petitioners further (through whose hands the
Majesty's Revenue in Virginia does pass) has made good by
Advance as Occasion required for the Publick Service of that
Government according to the severall Vouchers transmitted by him.

And it likewise appearing by the Account of the Rent
Rents that on the 31st of May 1697 there was remaining in
the Treasury there the sume of £ 3333: 9: 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Petitioner does therefore in his Father's behalf
Humbly Pray that according to His Majesty's former Plea.
-sure His Majesty would now Graciously think fitt to
Order that the said Debt of £ 2955: 9: 8*1/2* due upon the
Ballance of his Father's Accomp^t of the Two shillings
per Hogshead be made Good to him out of the said
£ 3333: 9: 6*1/2* in Bank of the Quitt Rents as aforesaid,
The occasion of doing the same for the future being
not likely to happen during the present Peace and
the freedom of Trade, which will probably increase the
Revenue of 2*1/2* per Hogshead so as to answer alone the
necessary charge of the Government there

All which is most Humbly Submitted

W: B:

20th: October 1698.

[120] Endorsed Virginia / 20th October 1698 / Copy of Mr.
Blathwayt's / Report upon Mr. Byrd's / Petition for the
Ballance of / his Father's Accomp^t / recd from Mr. Byrd
Recd 11th Aug^t } 1715 / P: 6. / Cont^d 3. fol^d 235.
Read D:

The Petitioner does therefore in his Father's behalf
Humbly Pray that according to His Majesty's former Plea.
-sure His Majesty would now Graciously think fitt to
Order that the said Debt of £ 2955: 9: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ due upon the
Ballance of his Father's Account of the Two shillings
per Hogshead be made good to him out of the said
£ 3333: 9: 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Bank of the Quitt Rents as aforesaid,
The Occasion of doing the same for the future being
not likely to happen during the present Peace and
the freedom of Trade, which will probably increase the
Revenue of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Hogshead so as to answer alone the
Necessary charge of the Government there

All which is most Humbly Submitted

W: B:

20th: October 1698.

[¹²⁴] Endorsed Virginia / 20th October 1698^E / Copy of Mr.
Blathwayt's / Report upon Mr. Byrd's / Petition for the
Ballance of / his Father's Account. / recd from Mr. Byrd
Recd 11th Augt: } 1715 / P: 6. / Entd^d F. fol. 235.
Read 2^d

To The Right Hon^{ble}: The Lords Commissioners
Of His Majesty's Treasury

[1539]
The Humble Petition of William Byrd Esq:
Humbly Sheweth

That Whereas by the Accompts transmitted from
Virginia for the year 1697 of the Revenue of 2^l for every
Hogshead of Tobacco exported from thence, of 15^l: 12^s 6^d Tunn
for every Ship and 6^l: 12^s poll for every Person arriving there,
The said Revenue appears to have fallen Short since the
Year 1694, of Answering the necessary Charges of the Go-
vernment in the Sum of £2955: 9: 8^d And the reason
of this Delinquency has proceeded from the great and
unusual charges that Colony has within these four Years
been at, In the large Supplys it has sent to New York,
In raising a Fort at James Town, In maintaining a Man
of War Sloop and other extraordinary Disbursements; And
Whereas Your Petitioner's father who is Auditor Generall
of that Colony finding the aforesaid Revenues to fall
Short, and being unwilling His Majesty's Service should
be Neglected or Stand for want of Money, has since
the year 1694 aforesaid Advanced of his own proper
Money the abovementioned Sum of £2955: 9: 8^d in
Humble Assurance that the Debt would be made good
to him out of the Revenue of Quit-rents, whereof he has
now in his hands the Sum of £3333: 9: 6^d as it has

been practised in other Extraordinary Exigencies
of the Government - And it was Declared by the late
King Charles that the Plantants should go towards
the Support of the Colony, as in Fact they have
done by some means or other ever since, tho' by the
same Order it was Directed that they should not be
Disposed of till upon Certifying how much was in
the Treasury. Order should be given for the Disposal
thereof as Matters should require

Now Your Petitioner humbly Prays that
Your Lordships would please to give Direc-
tions that the said Arrears of £.2955: 9: 8½
remaining due for the Publick Charges of the
Government may be Transferred out of the
Plantants aforesaid as has been usual
in the like Cases.

William Byrd

^(P. 227)
Cockpit Treasury Chambers 28th September 1698.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are Pleased to Refer this Petition unto William Blathwayt Esq: Auditor and Surveyor Generall of His Majestys Plantations in America who is to Consider the Contents thereof and Certify their Lordships a true State of the Petitioner's Case together with his Opinion what is fit to be done therin.

William Lowndes

^(P. 227)
Endorsed Virginia / 20th September 1698^E / Copy of Mr: Byrd's Petition / for the Ballance of his Father's Accoupts / And Referrance / recd from Mr: Byrd / ^{Recd 11th Augt} Read 2^d D^r } 1715 / P: y. / Ent^d 3. fol. 235.

Tho: Bantmar.

[102]

Somers L.

Pembroke L. P. S.

Marlborough

Romney

Oxford.

By The Lords Justices

Whereas it hath been Represented
to the Lords Commissioners of His Majestys
Treasury in behalf of William Byrd Esqrs
Auditor Generall of the Revenues of His Ma-
jesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia that
the Revenues of Two shillings upon every
Hogshead of Tobacco, Fifteen pence per Tun
for every ship, and Six pence per Poll for
every Person arriving there have fallen
short since the Year 1694, of Answering the
necessary Charges of the Government in the
the Sum of Two Thousand Nine Hundred
Fifty Five Pounds Nine shillings and Eight
pence half penny, And that the said Defi-
ciency hath proceeded from the great and
unusual Charges that Colony has with
these four years been at, in the large Sup-
plies it hath sent to New York, in raising a
Fort at James River, and in Maintaining a
Man of War Sloop, and other extraordinary
Disbursements, And that he the said William

Byrd finding the aforesaid Revenues to fall Short,
and being unwilling His Majestys Service should be
Neglected or stand still, hath since the Year 1694
Advanced of his own proper Money the abovemention-
ed Sume of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Five
Pounds Nine shillings and Eight pence half penny,
which 'tis Prayed may be Allowed out of Three Thou-
sand Three Hundred Thirty Three Pounds Nine shil-
lings and Six pence half penny remaining in the
hands of the said William Byrd for the Revenue
of Quitt-rents as hath been usual in the like Cases.
And Whereas by a Report made by William Blath-
wayt Esq: (to whom this Matter hath been referred) it
appears (amongst other Things) That His late Majesty
King Charles the Second by Letters under his Royal
Signe Manuall and Signet to the Governor of Vir-
ginia dated the 25th July 1684. Did declare his Inten-
tion, That the Quitt Rents thereof arising to His Ma-
jesty should be applied towards the Support of the
Government of that Colony, in such manner as His
[1⁰⁰⁰] Majesty should / from time to time Direct and Appoint,
And to Order that the said Quitt Rents should not
at any time be disposed of, untill upon Certifying
the Value of what should then remain in the Treas-
ury, His Majesty should Order the same to be dis-
posed of to such uses as should be thought requisite,

Byrd finding the aforesaid Revenues to fall Short,
and being unwilling His Majesty's Service should be
Neglected or stand still, hath since the Year 1694
Advanced of his own proper Money the abovemention-
ed Sum of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Five
Pounds Nine shillings and Eight pence half penny,
which 'tis Prayed may be Allowed out of Three Thou-
sand Three Hundred Thirty Three Pounds Nine shil-
lings and Six pence half penny remaining in the
hands of the said William Byrd for the Revenue
of Quitt-rents as hath been usual in the like Cases.
And Whereas by a Report made by William Blath-
wayt Esq: (to whom this Matter hath been referred) it
appears (amongst other Things) That the late Majesty
King Charles the Second by Letters under his Royal
Signe Manuall and Signet to the Governor of Vir-
ginia dated the 25th July 1684. Did declare his Inten-
tion, That the Quitt Rents thereof arising to His Ma-
jesty should be applyed towards the Support of the
Government of that Colony, in such manner as His
[1⁴⁰] Majesty should / from time to time Direct and Appoint;
And to Order that the said Quitt Rents should not
at any time be disposed of, untill upon Certifying
the Value of what should then remain in the Treas-
ury, His Majesty should Order the same to be dis-
posed of to such Uses as should be thought requisite,

5

That accordingly Orders have Issued under His present
Majestys Royal Signe Manuall dated the first of May
1695 for the payment of Seven Hundred Fifty five
Pounds Three shillings and a farthing out of his
said Revenue of Quit-rents in aid of the Revenue of
Two shillings p Hogshead then falling short, And
that since that time the said Revenue of Two shil-
lings p Hogshead and Port Dutys, have fallen short
in the years 1695, 1696, 1697 of Answering the Charges
of that Government and other extraordinary Exigen-
cies abovementioned in the sume of Two Thousand
Eight Hundred Eighty Three Pounds Three shillings
and Two pence half penny, which added to the re-
maining Ballance of the Acempt of that Revenue in
the year 1694, being Seventy Two Pounds Six shillings
and Six pence there is wanting to clear the Debts of
the Government in Virginia out of the said Revenue of
Two Shillings p hogshead the sume of Two Thousand
Nine Hundred Fifty Five Pounds Nine shillings and
Eight pence half penny according to the severall Touch-
ers transmitted by the said Auditor Generall, And
likewise that on the 31st of May 1697 there was remain-
ing in the Treasury there on Account of Quittrents the
sume of Three Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Three
Pounds Nine Shillings and Six pence half penny.
Now in regard the said sume of Two Thousand Nine

Hundred Fifty five Pounds Nine Shillings and eight
pence half penny hath been advanced by the said
William Byrd for the Support of the Government and
on the Extraordinary Occasions abovementioned, We doe
hereby Direct and require you, to Issue a Warrant for
the allowing the same to the said William Byrd out
of the Ballance which remained on his Accont of
the Revenue of Quitt Rents upon the 31st of May 1697
aforesaid, And for so doing this shall be your Warrant,
Dated at the Court of Whitehall the Fifteenth day of
November 1698, In the Tenth Year of His Majestys Reign
By Their Excellencys Command.

Step: Fox

J: Smith

Thos: Littleton

Directed in manner following to Wit
To Francis Nicholson Esq: His Majestys Lieut: &
Governour Generall of the Colony and Dominion of
Virginia in America, and to the Governor or
Commander in Chief of the said Colony and
Dominion for the time being.

This is a true copy from the entry
in the Treasury Book extracted of

A True copy

John Povey

W^t for Allowing £2955:9:8¹2 Expended upon Extra Occasions
in Virginia out of the Quitt Rents there.

Webster
ie - Can never be got
Lever
no 72
Treasury
clerk

Endorsed

Virginia E

[1006]

6th Lords Justices Warrant
for allowing to William Byrd Esq: £2955: 9: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Expended upon Extra
Occurrences in Virginia out of the
Quit Rents there./

Copy

Recd from W^m Byrd.

Recd 11th Aug: }
Read D^r — } 1715.

P: 8.

Ent^d 3. fol. 235.

August 20th
1705 A General Account of her Majt^t Revenue of two
Shillgs p hhd & arising within the Colony & Do-
minion of Virginia.

[p. 17]

The Receiver Genl^l doth charge himself
wth ye Receipt of ye s^t Revenue as follows

The Ballance of the last Accomp^t due to her Majesty from
the late William Byrd Esq^r
The Accomp^t of ye upper District of James River
The Accomp^t of the lower District of James River
The Accomp^t of the District of York River
The Accomp^t of ye District of Rappahannock River
The Accomp^t of ye District of Potowmick River
The Accomp^t of the District of Accomack

1938	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
82	00	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
203	4	7
958	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
589	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
465	14	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
85	00	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Accomp^t of several Rights of Land at 5/ p Right
So that the whole Receipt from the 25th of Oct^r 1705 to the
20th of August 1705 amounts to

4322	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	50	

4327 00 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Receiver Genl^l doth likewise discharge
himself by ye Paym^t of ye following Sums

By Salary to the Gov^r from the 25th of Oct^r 1705 to the 15th
of August 1705
By House Rent for the same time
By half a years Salary to the Counc^t to ye 25 April last
By half a years Salary to the Auditor of her Majt^t Plantations
to the same time
By half a years Salary to ye Attorney Genl^l to ye same time
By half a years Salary to ye Clerk of ye Counc^t to ye same time
By half a years Salary to ye Gunner of James Town to ye same time
By paid to sev^t Ministers attending one Genl^l Court & Assembl^t
By sev^t contingent charges amounting to the sum of
By Salary to the several Naval Officers at 10 p b $\frac{1}{4}$ on the
sum of 2383:18:5

1615	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
121	2	7
175	00	0
50	00	0
20	00	0
25	00	0
7	10	0
10	00	0
40	06	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

238	07	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
161	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

2463	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1863	7	0

4327 00 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

So that the whole sum disbursed by the Receiver
General amounts to
And there remains due to her Majesty to ballance this
Accomp^t

W Byrd Receiver Genl^l

1000

Oct: 25:

1705

A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of two
Shillings per Hhd &c: arising within the Colony &
Dominion of Virginia.

The Receiver Genl: doth charge himself
wth ye Receipt of ye said Revenue as follow

The Ballance of ye last Acct: ended 20 th of Augt: 1705	1863	7	0
The Account of ye upper District of James River	41	7	0
The Account of the lower District of James River	47	12	6
The Account of the District of York River	253	2	6
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	59	17	62
The Account of the District of Potowmack River	37	19	11
The Account of the District of Accomack	104	7	56
The Account of several Rights of Land	91	00	00
The Account of several Arms	27	4	10
So that the Receipt from the 20 th of August 1705 to the 25 th of Oct: 1705 amounts to	2505	18	9

The Receiver Genl: doth also discharge him-
self by the Payment of the following Sums.

By Salary to the Governor for 76 Days ending the 25 th of October 1705	416	8	9
By House Rent for the same time	31	4	7
By half a years Salary to ye Council to the same time	175	00	0
By half a years Salary to ye Auditor of ye Plantations	50	00	0
By Salary to the Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for 71 days ending the same time	19	9	1
By half a years Salary to the Attorney General	20	00	0
By half a years Salary to the Clerk of ye Council	25	00	0
By half a years Salary to ye Gunner of James Town	7	10	0
By a Warrant to sev: Ministers for their Attendance	10	00	0
By a Warrant to Colonel Edmund Jennings for Paper &c for the Use of the Council	18	1	4
By a Warrant to William Byrd for sundry Law Books &c for the same Use	59	13	3
By a Warrant for contingent charges amounting to ye Summ of	6	19	4
By Salary to the Naval Officers for collecting ye Summ of £ 524: 6: 11	52	8	8
By Salary to the Auditor & Receiver at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p cent for receiving the Sum of £ 471: 18: 3	14	5	26
So that the whole Summ disbursed by the Receiver Genl: amounts to	956	00	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there remains due to Her Majesty to ballance this Account	1569	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2505	18	9

W Byrd Receiver Genl.

Aug: 30:
1706

^{Aug: 30}
A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings p. hhd & arising within this Colony
of Virginia.

Aug: 30

The Receiver General doth charge himself
wth ye Receipt of ye sd Revenue as follows,

The Ballance of the last Acc ^t ended 25 th Oct th 1705	1569 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Accomp ^t of the Upper District of James River	900 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Accomp ^t of the lower District of James River	198 13 9
The Accomp ^t of the District of York River	1818 3 3
The Accomp ^t of ye District of Rappahannock River	920 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Accomp ^t of ye District of Potowmick River	610 9 0
The Accomp ^t of the District of Accomack	101 8 11
The Accomp ^t of Rights sold	58 19 0
The Accomp ^t of the Sale of the Sloop Elizabeth	11 14 0
So that the whole Receipt from the 26 th of Oct th 1705 to the 30 Aug th 1706 amounts to	6190 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Receiver Gen^t doth also discharge him-

self by the payment of ye following sum^s

By Salary to ye Governor for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Year & 29 days to the 24 th of August 1706	1658 18 4
By House Rent to the same time	124 8 4
By half a years Salary to ye Counc ^t to ye 26 th April 1706	175 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations to the same time	50 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Sollicitor of ye Virginian Affairs	50 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Attorney Gen ^t	20 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Clerk of ye Counc ^t	25 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Gov ^r of James Town	7 10 0
By a Warrant to pay sev ^t Ministers for attending on the Count & Assembly	10 00 0
By a Warrant for sundry contingent charges	36 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p. cent for part, & 6 p. cent on part on £ 11549 .. 19 .. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	428 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Receiver Gen ^t at 3 p. cent for receiving £ 19225 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 15 3
By Salary to the Dept ^t Auditor at .. p. cent on the same sum So that the whole sum disbursed by ye Receiver General amounts to	209 10 10
And there remains due to her Maj ^t to balance this Account	2921 5 8
	3269 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6190 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

W. Byrd Receiver Gen^t

[v.50]

April 25:

1707

A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of two
shillings per librd &c arising within the Colony & Do-
minion of Virginia

The Receiver Genl doth charge himself with
ye Receipt of ye s^t Revenues as follows.

The Balance of the last Acc ^t ended 30 Augt. 1706	3269 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Account of ye upper District of James River	34 18 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Account of ye lower District of James River	179 13 9
The Account of the District of York River	299 8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	192 15 6
The Account of ye District of Potowmack River	88 14 4
No Account returnid from the District of Neomack	00 00 0
The Account of sundry Fines & Forfeitures amounting to	106 13 0
The Account of Rights sold amounting to	17 00 0
 So that the whole Receipt from the 30 of Augt. 1706 to the 25 th April 1707 is	 4190 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Receiver Genl doth also discharge him-
self by the payment of ye following Sums

By one Years Salary to the Council to 25 th of April 1707	350 00 0
By one Years Salary to the Auditor General of her Majestys Plantations to the same time	100 00 0
By one Years Salary to the Solicitor Virginia	100 00 0
By one Years Salary to the Attorney General	40 00 0
By one Years Salary to ye Clerk of the Council	50 00 0
By one Years Salary to ye Surveyor of James Town	15 00 0
By a Warrant to pay cert Ministers attending on the General Court & Assembly	10 00 0
By a Warrant to Col. Francis Nicholson for ye sum of	71 13 0
By a Warrant to Col. Will ^m Wilson for the sum of	36 00 0
By a Warrant to Richard Ligon for the sum of	6 02 0
By two Warrants for sundry contingent charges amounting to	62 19 8
By Salary to the Naval Officers at the Rate of 6 p ^t Cent on £ 99 ¹ . 11 . 1	50 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Salary to the Receiver Genl for receiving the sum of £ 8 ⁹ 1 . 1 . 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ at 3 p ^t Cent	26 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Salary to the Dept ^t Auditor at 5 p ^t Cent on ye same Summ So that the whole sum disbursed by the Receiver amounts to	43 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
And there remains due to Her Maj ^y to balance this Account the sum of	 901 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	3283 18 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	 4190 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

W Byrd Receiver Genl

October 25.
1707

[151]

A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of
1000 Shillings &c paid & arising within the Colony
& Dominion of Virginia.

The Receiver Genl: doth charge himself wth
ye Receipt of ye st Revenue as follows

The Balance of the last Acc ^t ended 25 th April 1707	3288 15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
For an Error in antedating the Warrant for the Governor's Salary dated 25 th Oct, 1707, 4 days	21 18 5
For an Error in antedating the Gov ⁿ Warrant for House rent of the same date, 4 days	1 12 10
The Account of ye upper District of James River	216 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Account of ye lower District of James River	168 10 9
The Account of ye District of York River	787 16 3
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	335 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
No Account returned from the District of Potowmick River	0 00 00 0
No Account of the District of Accomack	93 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Acc ^t of sev ^t Rights of Land amounting to ye Sum of	47 10 0
So that ye whole Receipt from 25 th April 1707 to the 25 th of Oct ^r 1707 amounts to	4951 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Receiver Genl: doth also discharge him
self by ye payment of the following sums

By half a years Salary to the Council to the 25 th of October 1707	175 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Auditor General of the Plantations to the same time	50 00 0
By half a years Salary to ye Solicitor of Virginia	50 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Attorney General	20 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	25 00 0
By half a years Salary to ye Gunner of James Town	7 10 0
By a Warrant for sev ^t Ministers attending ye Genl: Court	5 00 0
By a Warrant to Mr. William Robertson for the subsisting the French Prisoners	75 6 0
By a Warrant for sundry contingent charges amounting to the sum of	25 3 3
By Salary to ye Naval Officers at 6 p ^t 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ £1591: 2: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Receiver General for receiving the sum of £ 154 2. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3 p ^t 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Dept ^t Auditor at 5 p ^t 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the same sum	77 2 7
So that the whole sum disbursed by the Receiver Genl: amounts to And there remains due to Her Majesty to balance this Account ye sum of	682 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4298 17 3
	4951 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

W Byrd Receiver Genl:

[1152]

Oct: 25:

1708

A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of two
Shillings per lib^t &c arising within the Colony & Dominion
of Virginia.

The Receiver General doth charge himself
wth. ye Receipt of ye s^t Revenue as follows.

The Ballance of the last Account ended 25 th Oct. 1707	1298 17 3
The Account of ye upper District of James River	937 10 43
The Account of ye lower District of James River	168 2 2
The Account of the District of York River	1486 12 82
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	1259 10 6
The Account of the District Potowmuk River	608 2 32
The Account of several Rights of Land amounting to the sum of	28 00 0
The Account of sev ^t Arms sold for the sum of	11 6 3
So that the whole Receipt from 25 th Oct: 1707 to 25 th Oct: 1708 amounts to	8789 1 62

The Receiver Gen^t doth also discharge him.

self by the paymt of ye following Sums

By 2 Years 63 days half Salary to the President to the 25 th of October 1708	2170 10 10
By 2 Years 63 days half Housrent to the President to the sametime	162 15 10
By one years Salary to ye Council to the same time	350 00 0
By one years Salary to ye Auditor Gen ^t of her Maj ^t Plant th	100 00 0
By one years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia	100 00 0
By one years Salary to Attorney General	40 00 0
By one years Salary to ye Clerk of ye Council	50 00 0
By one years Salary to ye Gunner of James Town	15 00 0
By a Warrant for ye Ministers attending 2 Gen ^t Courts	10 00 0
By a Warrant to Colonel William Wilson for the Hire of ye Sloop called Roahoke Merchant	59 8 0
By a Warrant for several contingent Charges amounting to the sum of	52 5 08
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p ^t b ^t for ye collecting the sum of £ 4450 : 18 : 1	445 16 08
By Salary to the Receiver Gen ^t at 3 p ^t b ^t for receiving the sum of £ 4044 : 8 : 32	121 6 78
By Salary to ye Dep ^t Auditor at 5 p ^t b ^t on ye same sum	202 4 42
So that the whole sum disbursed by the Receiver Gen ^t amounts to	3879 6 98
And there remains due to her Majesty to ballance this Account the sum of	1909 10 98

W Byrd Receiver Gen^t

Oct: 25:
1709

[153]
A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings p. titl'd &c. arising within the Colony &
Dominion of Virginia.

The Receiver Genl: doth charge himself
with the Receipt of ye s^t Revenue as follows.

The Balance of ye last Account ended 25 th of Oct th 1708	4909 14 94
The Account of the upper District of James River	534 12 5
The Account of ye lower District of James River	171 14 82
The Account of the District of York River	1013 12 3
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	761 17 43
The Account of the District of Potowmuk River	790 1 1
The Account of the District of Accomack	62 5 53
The Account of sev ^t Rights amounting to ye sum of	86 0 0
The Account of a forfeiture in Henries County amounting to	17 4 24
So that the whole Receipt from 25 th Oct th 1708 to the 25 th Oct th 1709 amounts to	8347 2 3

The Receiver Genl: doth also discharge himself
by ye payment of ye following sums -

By a Years & Salary to ye President to the 25 th Octob th 1709	1000 00 0
By his half of the Houserent for one year to the same time	75 00 0
By one years Salary to ye Council to the same time	350 00 0
By one years Salary to ye Auditor of her Majestys Plantation	100 00 0
By one years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia	100 00 0
By one years Salary to Attorney General	40 00 0
By one years Salary to ye Clerk of the Council	50 00 0
By one years Salary to the Gunner of James Town	15 00 0
By a Warrant to pay to Colonel Robert Hunter 2 Years & Salary to 24 th of August 1708	2000 00 0
By a Warrant to Mr. Richard Bland for ye charge of the Sloop Sea-Flower	925 00 74
By a Warrant to pay sev ^t Ministers attending on ye Genl: Courts	10 00 0
By three Warrants for sundry contingent Charges amounting to	107 18 32
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p. 6 ^l for collecting £333 ⁶ . 3. 3 ¹ ₂	333 17 37
By Salary to ye Dep ^t Auditor at 5 p. 6 ^l on £3104:10:2 ¹ ₂	155 4 37
By Salary to the Receiver General at the Rate of 5 p. 6 ^l for re- ceiving £3104:10:2 ¹ ₂	155 4 37
So that the whole sum disburs'd by the Receiver General amounts to	5417 4 10
And there remains due to her Maj ^t to balance this Account the sum of	2929 17 5
	8347 2 3

W Byrd Receiver Genl:

[154]
October 25.
1710

A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings per Hhd & arising within the Colony &
Dominion of Virginia

The Receiver Genl doth charge himself with
the Receipt of the sd. Revenue as follows

The Balance of the last Account ended 25 th Oct 1709 - - -	2929 17 5
The Account of ye upper District of James River - - -	480 13 13
The Account of ye lower District of James River - - -	59 9 5
The Account of ye District of York River - - -	1064 17 02
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River - - -	803 9 04
The Account of the District of Potowmick River - - -	298 1 102
The Account of ye District of Accomack not returned - - -	000 00 00
The Account of sev ^t Rights amounting to the sum of - - -	40 00 00
so that the whole Receipt from 25 th Oct 1709 to 25 th Oct ² 1710 amounts to - - -	6006 8 2 2

The Receiver Genl doth also discharge himself
by the Payment of the following Sums

By half a Years Salary to Colonel Hunter from the 24 th of August 1708 to the 19 th of January 1709 - - -	1402 19 42
By half House rent to him from 24 th Aug ² 1708 to 19 Jan ² 1709 - -	255 4 52
By half Salary to ye Earl of Orkney from 19 Jan ² 1709 to 23 rd June 1710 - -	427 12 6
By half House rent to his Lord ^t for the same time - - -	32 1 5
By half Salary to ye President from 5 th Oct ² 1709 to 23 rd June 1710 - -	661 3 9
By half House rent to him for the same time - - -	47 11 92
By whole Salary to ye Gov ^r from 23 rd of June 1710 to 25 Oct ² 1710 - -	677 12 6
By whole House rent to him for the same time - - -	50 8 2
By one Years Salary to ye Council to 25 th of Oct ² 1710 - -	350 0 0
By one Years Salary to the Auditor General of her Majestys Plantations for the same time - - -	100 0 0
By one Years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia - - -	100 0 0
By one Years Salary to the Attorney Genl - - -	40 0 0
By one Years Salary to the Clerk of ye Council - - -	50 0 0
By one Years Salary to the Surveyor of James Town - -	15 0 0
By a Warrant to sev ^t Ministers attending on 2 Genl. Courts - -	10 0 0
By a Warrant for sev ^t contingent Charges amounting to y ^t sum of - -	119 4 18
By Salary to ye Naval Officers at 10 p ^t £ ^t for collecting £ 3000. 10. 9 ⁴	303 11 82
By Salary to ye Receiver Genl at 5 p ^t £ ^t for receiving £ 2772. 19. 12	139 13 0
By Salary to the Deputy Auditor on the same sum - - -	138 13 0
so that the whole sum disbursed by ye Receiver General amounts to And there remains due to her Maj ^r to balance this Account the sum of - - -	4919 15 95
	1086 12 5
	6006 8 2 2

W. Byrd Receiver Genl.

July 20.
1711

[100]
A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings p Hhd arising within the Colony & Do-
minion of Virginia

The Receiver Genl doth charge himself with
the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The Balance of the last Account ended 25 th Oct ^r . 1710	1036 12 5
The Account of the upper District of James River	244 10 4 1/4
The Account of ye lower District of James River	204 7 4
The Account of the District of York River	1396 16 1 1/4
The Account of ye District Rappahannock River	683 9 7
The Account of the District of Potowmuck River	316 12 0
The Account of the District of Accomack not returned	000 00 0
The Account of sev ^r Rights amounting to the sum of	175 15 0
So that the whole Receipt from the 25 of October 1710 to the 20 th of July 1711 amounts to	4105 13 1 1/2

The Receiver Genl doth also discharge himself
by ye Payment of ye following Sums

By half a years Salary to the Gov ^r to the 25 th April 1711	1000 00 0
By half a years Hous ^r rent to the same time	75 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Council	175 00 0
By half a years Salary to ye Auditor Genl of her Maj ^r Plant ^r	50 00 0
By half a years Salary to ye Solicitor of Virginia	50 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Attorney General	20 00 0
By half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	50 00 0
By half a years Salary to ye Gunner of James Town	7 10 0
By a Warrant to ye Minister for attending on a Genl. Court & Assembly	10 00 0
By a Warrant for sev ^r contingent charges amounting to	105 16 11
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p cent for collecting £2843:5:8 1/2	284 7 2 1/2
By Salary to the Receiver General at 5 p cent for receiving £2738:13:6 1/2	136 16 8
By Salary to ye Dep ^r Auditor at 5 p cent on the same sum	136 16 8
By the Charge of the Court of Oyer & Terminer held on the 12 th of December 1710	100 00 0
By the Charge of the Court of Oyer & Terminer held on the 12 th June 1711	100 00 0
So that the whole sum disbursed by the Receiver Genl amounts to	2301 3 5 1/2
And there remains due to Her Majesty to balance this Account	1804 9 8 1/4
	4105 13 1 1/2

W Byrd Receiver General

[1.56]

A Genl: Account of Her Majt: Revenue of 2
Shillings per titl'd arising within ye Colony of Virginia
from 20th July 1711 to 25th April 1712

This is in the Office

[107]

The Genl: Account of her Majt: Revenue of 2 Shillings
paid & arising within the Colony of Virginia from
25th April 1712 to 25th Oct: 1712.

The Receiver Genl: doth charge himself
with the receipt of yest Revenue as follows

The Account of ye upper District of James River. - - -	617	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Account of ye lower District of James River. - - -	95	3	6
The Account of the District of York River. - - -	1111	6	4
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River - - -	690	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of ye District of Potowmuck River. - - -	646	12	9
The Account of the District of Accomack. - - -	36	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Account of Rights. - - -	5	10	
The Act ^t of a forfeiture for casting a dead Negro in ye River	5		
The Account of Arms sold. - - -	4	4	
So that the whole Receipt from the 25 th April 1712 to 25 th Oct: 1712 is	3213	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Receiver Genl: doth also charge himself
by payment of ye^e following sums

By the Balance due to ye Rec ^t Genl on ye last Ac ^t on 25 th April	616	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
By 2 years Salary to the Governor to ye 25 th Oct: 1712 - - -	1000		
By 2 a years Salary to the Gov ^r to ye same time - - -	75		
By 2 years Salary to the Council - - -	175		
By 2 years Salary to the Auditor of her Majt: Plant ^r - - -	50		
By 2 years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia - - -	50		
By half years Salary to the Attorney Genl. - - -	20		
By 2 years Salary to the Clerk of the Council - - -	50		
By 2 years Salary to the Surveyor of James Town - - -	7	10	
By a Warrant to sev ^t Ministers attending one Genl: Court Assembly	10		
By a Warrant to Mr: Nic: Burke for 20 ^t Barrels of Gunpow ^r - -	75		
By a Warrant to Mr: Jo: Clayton for his Journey to Carolina - -	25		
By a Warrant for sundry contingent charges - - -	51	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to ye Naval Officers at 10 p ^t b ^t on £ 3195: 11: 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ - -	319	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 p ^t b ^t on £ 2393: 8: 3 - - -	144	13	5
By Salary to the Receiver Genl at 5 p ^t b ^t on the same Sum	144	13	5
So that the whole sum disbursed by the Receiver Genl: amounts to	2815	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
And there remains due to Her Majesty to balance this Account. - - -	398	4	
	3213	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

(P. 59)

Endorsed

Virginia

Accounts of the Revenue of Two
Shillings per Hogshead on Tobaccos arising
in Virginia, between ye 20th. August 1705
& the 26th. October 1712.

Rec^d from Mr. Byrd.

Rec^d
Read } August 12th 1715.

P: q.

Ent^d & fol. 235

Same hand as p. 94

Some Queries offered to The Right Honorable ye Lords¹⁷⁹⁵
of the Council of Trade at the Plantation office
at Whitehall as a Complaint agst. Alexd: Spots-
wood Lieut Govt: of Virg"

- 1 Whether the Govt: directing & forcing the Officers of the Custom: to demand Extort & Take from the mast: or Com-
modit: of any ship or Vessel any fee or pretended dues not
warranted by some Law, he as well as the Officer is not
arbitrary and Guilty of Extortion
- 2 Whether the Govt: putting foreigners into the Courts
of Judicature in this Colony contrary to the Act of Parlia-
ment of ye 7th & 8th of King Wm is not Guilty of the
Breach of that Act & of the oath he tooke and deserves to
suffer the penalty that Act inflict_{es}.
- 3 Whether the Govt: under pretence of Guarding ye
frontier by building Two forts one at the head of James
River y^e other of Rappahanock River at the great Charge
& Expence of the Country, and only to Support Two pri-
vate Interests in both which he is principally Concern'd,
is not Guilty of High Misdemeanour, and breach of his
oath and of his Majtys Royall Instruction agst his be-
ing Concern'd in Trade
- 4 Whether the Govt: forcing the Indian Nation from
their Lands wh^{ch} cont^a 23000 Acres under pretence of pur-
chasing it for four Cows & Calves and taking away

Englishmens patented Lands by a Surveyor of the sd
Land wrongfully begun and Selling the same for
fifty shillings & hundred clear of Charge and then
granting them patents for ye same(is not Arbitrary

8. Illegall

5. Whether the Govr^t putting the Nottoway Indian
King & Six of his Cheife men in Irons for petitioning
the Assembly for Relife from Starving(is not Arbitra-
ry & Illegall and in part guilty of the Murder of the
sd Indian King

6. Whether the Govr^t protecting men in Arbitrary
& illegall proceedings and Contrary to the direct Lett^r
of the Law is not guilty of a breach of that Act &
a joyneing with those Arbitrary proceedings

7. Whether the Govr^t his Inuries put out by himself
and his Commanding the members of the Courts at their
perill not to Levy for the Burgesses their allowances
due to them by law and has bin the Constant practice
of the Courts ever since Assemblys has bin in Virginia
and is not only warranted by law but Justice & reason
is not guilty of Raising the mindes of Majties subjects not
only to sedition but Rebellion and a malitious arbitrary
Contrivance to disturb a quiet & peaceable Govr^t & a
forcing Courts to do Injustice.

8. Whether the Govr^t commanding the Attorney Gen^t
to prosecute a Woman contrary to Law for the death

of her Slave under a very moderate Correction and
cleard both by the juries Inquest & County Court, and
at the same time knowingly to suffer a favourite of his
to kill destroy & maine as many slaves of their owne
& other people as they please without taking Notice their
offis not guilty of partiality & Injustice, and destroys ye
End of Governmt

9 Whether the Govr^t undertaking & agreeing with the
Assembly in 1713 to guard ye frontiers for Three years End-
ing in Decemb^r 1716 for 750^{ts} money & 243220^{ts} of Tobacc^t,
And then call another Assembly in Aug^t 1715 and demand
of ym to guard their frontiers when the Expence, as he
had Reduced the Number of Men from Eleven Troop^t of
Rangers to Twenty four Men, Twelve of wh^t was in the
fort Christiana to Guard the Indian Comp^t Effects &
Trade and Whose pay for the Three years as they were
Reduced did not amount to so much as was Given the
Gover^t for that purpose by fifty thousand pounds of Tobac^t
and Seven hundred and fifty pounds in money the Tobac^t
at this Time is worth Six hundred pounds Sterl^t (is not
a plain designe to Burthen ye people with Taxes for
his private Interest and is not guilty of a high Crime
and breach of Trust and a dishonour to his Maj^t whom
he represents

10 Whether the Gover^t demanding of the Assembly to
raise a Strong Guard of men to go with him to Treat

with the Indian Chiefs that are at war with S: Caro-
lina for a peace for yt Colony, that being the pretence,
but the principall designe was for a Trade for the
Indian Comp^y of which himself is not only the head
but the greatest Stock in the name of Catherine Russell,
and at the same time had given passes for those
Indians to come to Pittsburg to treat with him &
thither they did come, (had not a designe & did indeed
our further to burthen the people wth a Poll Tax, or
get from you Two Thousand pounds in money to the
Inriching himself and dishonour of his Maj^y is not guilty
of a High Crime & breach of Trust.

11. Whether the Scheme the Govr^t projected for a
Standing Militia to consist of Three Thousand foot and
fifteen hundred horse and an Adjutant in every neck (to Huff and
Bully the people) was not a Raising a Standing Army at
the yearly charge of more then Six hundred Thousand
pds of Yob^t to the Entier Ruin of the Country, and a
means for him to Govern Arbitrarily & by martiall Law
is not guilty of high Crimes Misdemeanors & Breach of
Trust for endeavoring not only to burthen but destroy
the most peaceable & profitable Govr^t under the
Crown of great Britain.

12. Whether the Govr^t turning men out of the Civill &
Military Ofices for acting in the house of Burgesses accord-
ing to their oaths and dictates of an Impartiall & just

consience, and Advancing others in their Places who had as much as in them lay Trampled down the rights, Liberties and privileges of the people (is not guilty of malitia & Injustice

13 Whether the Govt. Turning justices of the peace out of Commission for giving their judgement in a case depending before them according to Law and the known constant practice ever since Virginia had Assemblies and Courts of Judicature (is not guilty of high crimes & misdemeanors and Endeavouring to prevent the Law and the Common Rule of Justice to the dis. quietude of all his Maj^{ts} Subjects

14 Whether the Govt. projecting Passing & forcing a Law to be made and denying to repeal the same when it appeared to be the Generall Grievance of the whole Country and was so represented to the Assembly by the whole Country in a legall manner and is a very great loss both to his Maj^{ts} Revenue in great Brittain & Virg^a & distric. tive to Trade is not Arbitrary & Guilty of a high breach of Trust ~

15 Whether the Govt. denying to let his Maj^{ts} Subjects take up Lands and at the same time give leave or ord^r another person to take up Twelve Thousand Acres to be patented in the Name of Wm Robertson to his owne private use and leasing the same to the Germans (not permitting them to take the same up

to their use) at such Rents as shall be agreed on
between the sd Govr & the Germans, is not Advi-
sary Illegan, & oppressing his Majties Subjects and a
breach of his Majties Royall Instructions

R: 16

Virg^a Resolves made by the house of Burgesses Sept^r 2^d 1715. [197]

Resolved that the Hon^{ble} Lt: Gov^r by his Agreement with the house of Burgesses at their Sessions in 1714 hath Engaged to defend ye frontiers of this Colony untill Decemb^r 1715 for the sever^l sums of money and Tobacco then gave him for that purpose.

Resolved that this House by giving four hundred and fifty pounds for the Assistance of the people of S^t Carolina in the manner that money was given had a Reall intention to Relieve those people, and did expect the Inhabitants of Virg^a might be relieved from the hardships of the Tob^r Law by ye same Act

Resolved that besides the common Taxes for Levys, the duty of 2^o p^t tit^t, & the Duty on Liquours and slaves, this Country is burthened with an Extraordinary Imposition upon Tobacco for the use of the Tobacco Agents, which is more grievous then any Publick Tax

Resolved that the Resolutions made by this house upon the Complaint made concerning the first Elected Bur^gesses to serve for the County of Warwick was according to the Law of this Colony

Resolved that what delays has happened in our proceedings has bin occasioned by the Lt: Gov^r denying to assist this house in their just rights and privileges

Resolved that the true and only motive to this for asser.

staining and Inveiting on their just rights & privledges
ags^t some justices was to Support and Mantaine the
rights & liberties of the people ags^t such as Endeavoured
to deprive them of the Benefit given by law to repre-
sent their grievances to the Generall Assembly

Resolved that the papers of grievances refused to be certified
by the justices of New Kent Court did not contain in them
any thing false or Seditious and that the sd justices
being the first that have refused to Certifie the Griev-
ances of the people to the Generall Assembly ought to be
first punished at the barre of the house of Burgesses
for an Offence of that nature

Resolved that this house of Burgesses ought not to be Stig-
matized with the denomination of a Sett of men obstantly
bent to doe nothing for the Safety & dignity of his Maj^t's
Government but on the hardest conditions, for only Sin-
cerely Endeavouring and pursuing those methods they
think most proper to redeem the Country from that
almost Intolerable burthen Imposed on the people no
ways for the Safety Support & dignity of this Govern^t
their being in the bill past this house better provi-
sion made for the payment of the Clergy publick
Creditors and Officers, then in that law wh^t at first
was projected for that purpose.

Resolved by the Refusal of the Honor^{ble} Lt: Governor to
grant his Aid to Compell Rich^d Littlepage and Thomas

Burts of New Kent County to appear at the barr of
this house the Burgesses are denyyed their just Rights
& priviledges

Resolved that the Message from the St Govt of the 27th
of August last contains in it undeserved and Scan-
-delouse Reflections upon the persons and proceedings
of this house of Burgesses/

At Honor^{ble} G.

The above are the resolves made by the house
of Burgesses, on your personall of the Journall of that
house youl finde the reasons the house had to make
those resolves from the Sevall Speeches and Messages
sent them by the Governour. Certainly ye people whose
Intrest and all they have their wives & children, has
the Safety and Dignity of this Colony more at heart then
the Governr whose sole designe and Study is only to In-
-rich himself at the publick Charge of the Country
his Arbitrary partiall and unjust proceedings wee
humbly beg we may be released from in doing which
his Maj^{ts} Intrest will be protected the Honour and dig-
-nity of this Governmt Supported their Estates Secured and
his Maj^{ts} Revenue increased which at this time is sunk
so low as not able to pay the Governr^s Salary

Yrs

W. R

[1^{mo}] Addressed To

The Rt: Honor^{ble}: the Lords of the Counell
of Trade att the Plantation^{of} in Whitehall

London

8 g R C

Endorsed Virginia^E, Letter from W. R. with, several
Resolves of the Assembly of Virginia, agt: their Lt: Gov^r,
and desiring / he may be removed. / Recd 23rd April 1716.
Read 1st May 1716. /
P: 17. / Ent^d 2. fol. 260.

Endorsed Virginia E

Copy of the Account of the
Revenue of 2. shillings per Acre
ending the 25th of April 1713.

Reed with a Duplicate
of last & previous Dr.
2nd of June 1713.
of the 10th of June 1713.

Reed 25th September } 1713.
Read 5th May 1716. }

P: 20.

Butt 3 folio 292.

Copy of the Account of the Revenue of
2nd per Acre ending the 25th of April
1713.

[see over]

Virginia

[1115]

A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of two shillings
per hogshead arising within the Colony of Virginia

The Receiver Genl doth charge himself with
the receipt of the said Revenue as follows

The balance of the last Account ended the 25 th of October 1712	398 . 4 . -
The account of the upper District of James River	6 . 8 . 9
The account of the lower District of James River	68 . 5 . 5
The account of the District of York River	307 . 5 . 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
The account of the District of Rappahannock River	130 . 7 . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The account of the District of Potowmack River	88 . 14 . 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The account of the District of Accomack	23 . 6 . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The account of Rights of Land	55 . 13 . -
The account of a fine in New Kent County	20 . 1 . -
So that the whole Receipt from the 25 th of October 1712 to the 25 th of April 1713 amounts to	1094 . 8 . 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Receiver Genl doth also discharge himself
by the payment of the following sums

By half a years Salary to the Governor to the 25 th of April 1713	1000 . - - -
By half a years houserent to the same time	75 . - - -
By half a years Salary to the Council	175 . - - -
By half a years Salary to the Auditor Genl of the plantations	50 . - - -
By half a years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia	50 . - - -
By half a years Salary to the Attorney Genl	20 . - - -
By half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	50 . - - -
By half a years Salary to the Gunner at James City	7 . 10 . -
By a Warrant to several Ministers attending on the Genl Court	5 . - - -
By a Warrant to the Judges and Officers attending on the Court of Oyer and Terminer	100 . - - -
By a Warrant to Capt Smith for the hire of his Sloop	60 . - - -
By a Warrant to Mr. Nicholas Cople for the charges of the Spyboat	121 . 14 . -
By a Warrant to Susanna Allen for maintaining the French prisoners	87 . 7 . 11
By a Warrant for sundry contingent charges	37 . 8 . 4
By Salary to the Naval Officers at the rate of 10 p cent on £620 . 8 . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	62 . - - 10
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 p cent on £634 . 3 . 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 . 14 . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Receiver Genl at 5 p cent on the same sum	31 . 14 . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
So that the whole sum disbursed by the Receiver Genl amounts to	1964 . 9 . 6
And there remains due to the Receiver General to balance this Account	870 . 1 . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1094 . 8 . 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

W Byrd Receiver Genl

Cap 117 18
Blank?

[p. 247]

The General Account of His Majesty's Revenue of Two
shillings & 2 Hogshead &c arising within the Colony of
Virginia from the 25th of April 1714 to the 25th of October following.

The Receiver General doth charge himself
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

The Account of the Upper District of James River	260: 13: 2
The Account of the Lower district of James River	99: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of the District of York River	728: 2: 1
The Account of the District of Rappahannock River	618: 14: 1
The Account of the District of Potowmack River	602: 16: 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of the District of Accomack	8: 9: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	2218: 11: 2
	22: 5: 0
	33: 14: 6
	4: 11: 1
	<hr/>
	2279: 1: 9

The Receiver General doth also discharge him-
self by the payment of the following summs

By the Ballance of the last Account due to the Receiver General	1444: 16: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By half a years Salary to the Governor to the 25 th of October 1714	1000: 0: 0
By half a years Housrent to the same time	75: ---
By half a years Salary to the Council	175: ---
By half a years Salary to William Blathwayt Esq: Auditor of the Plantations	50: ---
By half a years Salary to Nathaniel Blaxtstone Esq: Collector of Virginia	50: ---
By half a years Salary to John Blayton Esq: Attorney General	20: ---
By half a years Salary to Mr. William Robertson Clerk of the Council	50: ---
By half a years Salary to Edward Ross Gunner at James Town	5: ---
By half a years Salary to Daniel Jones Armourer	6: ---
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending on one Generall Court	5: ---
By a Warrant for Contingent charges	41: 2: 11
By Salary to the Naval Officers at Ten p cent on £ 2218. 11. 2	221. 17. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 p cent on £ 2057. 14. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	102. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Receiver General at 5 p cent on the s ^d Sum	102. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
So that the whole summe disburst amounts to	3349. 11. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there will Remain due to the Receiver Genl to ballance this Ac- count	1070. 9. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	2279. 1. 9

[P. 222] Endorsed

Virginia

Account of His Majesty's Revenue of Two shillings
per Hogshead &c, from the 25th of April to the 25th
of October / 1714.

Also Endorsed Virginia / Account of His Majesty's Revenue /
of 2^s per Hogshead, &c. in Virginia, from / the 25th April, to the
25th. October 1714. / Referred to, in Col: Spotswood's / Letter of
27th Jan^{ry} 1715. / <sup>Rec'd April 6th } 1715. / P: 142. / Ent^d 3 fol 337
_{Read May 16th } 1716.}</sup>

Endorsed
Virginia. E
State of the Publick
Tobacco Accounts.

Referred to, in hole
Spotswood's Letter
January 27th 1714
1715.

Read April 6th. } 1715.
Read May 16th. } 1716.

P: 44.

Ent'd 3rd June 33rd

[1257]

Virginia
State of the Publick Tobacco Accounts
A^o 1714

[see over]

[p. 250]

The State of the Public Tobacco Accounts of the
to the Twenty fourth day of December 1714 is

Debtor Yobs?

For the Several Claimes Allowed by the Assembly for

Publick Services £ 73091

For Doorkeepers 8000

For Rangers 327154

For the Governor for Charges by him laid out
in Securing the frontiers and to pay Lieut
Christopher Smith & his Rangers, who have
not put in their Claim for their Ranging
Service to this Assembly; And for what is
short Allowed the four Troops of Rangers
now in pay 125906

For the Governor more for making good Lieut this
Allowance of 18 months pay this Year 26516

558697

For a Deposits to be Accounted for in the next Levy 395

559092

For the Governor to be paid in the Year 1715 124852

For the Governor more to be paid in the Year 1716 118368

802312

To a Deposits to be Accounted for in 1716 1215

803527

Colonial of Virginia from the Tenth day of December 1713

[p. 259]

Creditor

Debt

By a Deposits in the last Publick Levy £ 6827

By Owners of Runawayes 8200

By a Levy at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t Pol on 31540 Sythables . . . 544065
659092

By a Levy at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t Pol on 31540 Sythables to be
paid in the Year 1716 118275
803527

Test Miles Loary 68 of Comte^{ee} Claims

A General Account of the Births and
From the 20th of April to

County's	Parishes	Births				Burials			
		Free		Slaves		Free		Slaves	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Accomack	Accomack	14	9	3	2	5	5	1	1
Charles City	Westover	5	8	4	1	2	2	1	1
	Weyanoke	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Essex	South Yarmouth	5	7	3	4	1	1	1	2
	St. Marys	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	2
	St. Anns	14	6	2	3	3	4	1	1
Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City	6	8	1	2	2	3	1	1
	Kingston	10	12	7	11	1	2	1	1
	Ware	7	17	5	6	1	1	1	1
	Petos	21	16	—	—	6	6	—	—
	Abingdon	12	—	4	1	2	2	1	1
Henrico	Bristol	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Verina abt. Henrico	18	13	5	4	7	2	—	2
	Manicantown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James City	Wallingford	2	5	1	6	3	—	—	—
	Wilmington	6	12	9	8	7	7	1	3
	James City	2	5	3	4	1	2	2	2
Isle of Wight	Newport	9	2	—	2	3	3	1	2
	Warwicks Creek	7	3	2	—	2	4	—	1
King & Queen	St. Stephens	17	17	6	8	2	2	—	1
	Stratten Major	11	7	3	3	3	1	—	3
King William	St. Johns	22	14	3	8	4	3	4	1
Lancaster	St. Marys W ^t chape	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Christ Church	2	2	4	1	—	—	2	2
Middlesex	Christ Church	6	6	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nansemond	Upper Parish	9	6	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Lower Parish	5	5	—	—	4	4	—	—
	Abnuckatuck	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—
		226	180	73	82	60	56	16	22

(p. 229)

Burials in the Several Parishes in Virginia
the 20th of October 1714.

Countys	Parishes	Births				Burials			
		Free		Slaves		Free		Slaves	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New Kent	Bland	5	6	2	1	4	5		
	St Pauls	23	16	8	4	2	2		
	St Peters	14	11	4	6	3	4	2	
Norfolk	Elizabeth River	11	10	7	11	7	3		
Northampton	Hungars	10	9	1	2	3	4		
Northumberland	Wicomico		4						
	Fairfield	2	3		1	1	2		
Prince George	Martin Brandon wide Westover	2				3	2		
Princess Ann	Linhaven	12	15	1	3	5	6	2	1
Richmond	Hannover	4	3	1	1		1	1	1
	Sittenburn	5	7	2	1	3	1	2	
Stafford	St. Pauls	4	1	1					
	Over Norton	6	4	2	3	2	5		
Surry	Southwark	5	7	1	3	4	6	2	1
	Lawn's Creek								
Warwick	Denbigh	4	2			2	3		
	Mulberry Island	3	4	1	1	1	2		
Westmorland	Washington	13	6	3	1	1	2		2
	Coole	6	9	1	2	2	5	1	3
York	Charles Parish	6	5	3	4	4	6	1	4
	York Hampton	5	12	5	4	6	5	1	
	Bruton	10	7	5	2	3	3		
		153	140	48	50	56	67	12	12
		226	180	73	52	60	56	16	22
		Total	379	320	121	132	116	123	27
									34

Brought from
ye other side }

41

(p. 229)

Proposals for determining the Controversy
relating to the bounds between the Governments
of Virginia and North Carolina. Most humbly
offered for His Majestys Royal Approbation, and
for the Consent of the Right Hon^{ble} The Lords
Proprietors of Carolina.

Forasmuch as the dispute between the said
two Governments about their true Limits continue still, not-
withstanding the severall Meetings of the Commissioners,
and all the proceedings of many years past in order to
adjust that Affair; and seeing no speedy determination like-
ly to ensue, unless some Medium be found out, in which
both parties may encline to acquiesce: Wherefore both the
underwritten Governors having mett and considered the
prejudice done both to the Kings and the Lords Proprietors
Interests, by the continuance of this Contest, and truly en-
deavouring at a Decision which they judge comes nearest
to the Intention of the Royal Charter, granted to the
Lords Proprietors. Do with the Advice and Consent of
their respective Councils Propose as followeth;

That from the Mouth of Corrattuck River or
Inlett, and setting the compass on the North Shore thereof,
a due West line be run and fairly marked; and if it
happens to cutt Chowan River between the mouths of
Nottoway River and Wiccon's Creek, then shall the same

direct course be continued towards the Mountains, and be ever deemed the sole Dividing Line between Virginia and Carolina.

That if the said West line cuts Chowan River to the Southward of Wiccon Creek, then from that point of ^[17220] Intersection the bounds shall be allowed to continue up the Middle of the said Chowan River, to the middle of the entrance into the said Wiccon Creek, and from thence a Due West Line shall divide the two Governments.

That if the said West line cuts Black Water River, to the Northward of Nottoway River; then from that point of Intersection, the Bounds shall be allowed to continue down the middle of the said Blackwater River, to the middle of the entrance into the said Nottoway River, and from thence a Due West Line shall divide the said two Governments.

That if a Due West Line shall be found to pass through Islands, or to cut out small Shyes of Land, which might much more conveniently be included in the one Province or other, by Natural Water bounds; in such case the persons appointed for running the Line shall have power to settle Natural bounds, Provided the Commissioners of both sides agree thereto, and that all such Variations from the West Line be particularly noted in the Mappys or Platts which they shall return to be put upon the Records of both Governments

[All]

All which is humbly Submitted by
[orig. signatures] Charles Eden A. Spotswood

Endorsed

Virginia^E
& Carolina

[or 222]

Proposals for determining
the Controversy about the
Bounds between Virginia
and North Carolina.

referred to, in lot
Spotswood's Dr. of
16th Feb^{ry} 1716

Reed 18th April 1716
Read 16th May 1716.

P: 64.

Ent^d 4 fol^o 371

51

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Commission^{rs}^[4.1.11]
of Trade and Plantations. —

The humble Petition of several Mer-
chants and Inhabitants trading to and
residing in Virginia and Maryland in
behalf of themselves & Others.

Sheweth /

That your Petition^{rs} had a very profitable Trade
with the Indians in those Colonys And have now large
Quantities of Goods there, only fitt for that Trade but to
their great Surprise they find a Law made by the
(^{4th volume of} Virg. Laws 1714) Assembly of Virginia. Anno 1714. Intituled An Act for
the better regulating the Indian Trade which confines the
Trade of those Indians to One particular place and to
One Sett of Men, to the manifest Injury of your Peti-
tioners; and if not prevented in time, may be of fatal
Consequence to the Inhabitants and all his Majest^t s
European Subjects trading to Virginia, who are Shutt
Out by this Law, by forcing the Indians to Trade with
Carolina or Maryland both which are Proprietors
Governm^ts. And will doubtless give all the Encourage-
ment possible to gett such a beneficial Trade from
the Subjects under his Maj^t s Government to the Advan-
tage of their Proprietary.

And Whereas all Monopolys are looked upon des.
(...)

trusive to Trade and Industry, the reducing of them
formerly have been of great benefit to this Kingdom
and the Subjects therunto belonging as will appear by
the Many Acts made for that purpose by the 3^d. of
James the 1st. Chap. ye 6th, 9th & 10th and 10th & 11th. of
William ye 5th and first of Queen Ann in relation to an
Open Trade to Spain Portugall & France, the laying
Open the African and Russia Trade, and for Incur-
aging the Greenland Trade.

And by a recitall of the Turkey Company's Charter,
Anno. 1605. the preamble as follows.

"Whereas the Trade to the Levant remains with-
out Government. And Whereas it was not thought fitt
to limitt the Said Trade to any Number of Merchants,
nor to any City, Town, or place in the Kings Dominions,
or be used in any degree of a Monopoly but Shall be laid
Open to All that Use the Trade of Merchandise. Therefore &c."

How Barbarous soever the People are in any part
of the World, a freedom of Trade has always been found
the greatest expedient to make them easy and quiett
and keep them in Our Interest, and Experience sheweth that
Monopolys have been the Occasion of losing several branches
of Our Trade, besides other Inconveniencys that have attend-
ed us with it.

By this Monopoly there will be but One Buyer of
Goods for the Said Trade, and One Seller of those Commo-

duties; Such Buyer will put his own price on the Said Goods, and consequently become the Sole Director of that Branch of Trade, whereby the Merchants (if not remedied) must be great losers by the cargoes they have sent thither already, Only proper for the Indian Trade, And the Inhabitants being excluded from dealing with the Indians cannot purchase any of their commodities on better terms (however advantagious it might be to them) but from such persons as those who have obtained this Monopoly in order to extort unreasonable gain from their fellow Subjects as well as the Indians.

The consequence of which cannot be attended with any other effect in process of time than losing so beneficial a Trade, this Monopoly being such a hardship upon the Indians, Undoubtedly in time will force them to Trade with the French and Abandon Our Interest and be a means of putting them upon taking Arms against Us as other Neighbouring Indians have done to the great destruction of His Majt^y Subjects, Plantations and Revenue.

Wherefore Your Petition^{rs} humbly pray your Lordships to take their case into Consideration in order to Repeal that Injurious Law (made in Virginia) for establishing the Monopoly complained of, So that Trade may take its Natural course as formerly for the benefit of His Majt^y Subjects in general and

the Plantations, or grant them such other
relief as your great Wisdom shall see fit
And your petition^{re} shall ever pray ^{re}

(original signatures)

Phill Smith

Wm Hunt

John Midford

Henry Ogle

Benj^a Bradley

Jon^a Scarb

Jno Falconar

Robert Brumshank

(not clear)

Jam^a Bradley

^[P. 104] Endorsed

Virginia
Maryland

Petition of several Merch^{ts}
and Inhabitants trading to
& residing in Virginia and
Maryland, Against an Act
of Virginia concerning the
Indian Trade.

Recd from
Mr. Tolson

Recd 4th May 1716
Read 10th D^r

P. 30.

Ent^a & fol. 294

65

[1.333]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Comission^{rs}
for Trade and Plantations. —

The humble Memoriall of Robert Barry
of London Merch^t Agent for the Virginia
India Company. —

Sheweth

That Whereas at a Generall Assembly held
at the Capitall of Virginia the 22^d of October 1712 And
thence continued by severall Prorogacions to the 16th
of Novemb^t 1714 an Act was passed Intituled An Act
for the better regulating the Indian Trade w^tch Act
now lyes before your Lordshippes. —

That Your Memorialist being Informed that
severall Merchant^t have presented a Memoriall to your
Lordshippes against the Ratification of the Said Act
under severall Specious pretences & Suggestions that
the Said Act will be prejudicall to the Said Indian
Trade in generall Altho the Said Act was past there
in order to regaine and reestablish the Said Trade
which is now declining and in time unless this Act
be confirmed may be intirely lost as appears by the
Preamble of and severall clauses in the Said Act and
w^tch your Memorialist can fully make out to your
Loppes if your Loppes will be pleased to Appoint
him a day for that purpose. —

That in regard your Memorialist having Great
dealings in the Tobacco Trade and more particularly
at this time his Affairs calling him into the Country. -

Your Memorialist therefore most humbly
Prays your Lordships to Suspend the making
of your Report relating to the said Act
for 14 days and in the meane time to Ord.
your Memorialist a Copy of such Memorial
and Memorials (if any) that now lye be-
fore your Lordships agt. the said Act by
which time your Memorialist will be ready
and hopes to be able to maintaine the Pre-
amble of the said Act and to make out the
Alliggations of this his Memorial to the Satis-
faction of your Lordppr. /

(1026) Endorsed Virginia^c / Memorial / from Mr. Robt. / Carey.
Agent for ye Virginia / Indian Company, in favour /
of the Act of that Colony / by wh^t they are established.

Received 23^d May } 1716. / P. 65. / Ent^d 3^d Oct. 372/ 82.
Read 24^d Do }

To the Right Hon^{ble}: the Lords Comis.^[L 227]
sioners of Trade & Plantacōns.

The humble Memoriall & Answer of Robert
Cary of London Merchant Agent for the
Virginia Indian Company to the Petition
of Severall Merchants & Inhabitants trad-
ing to & residing in Virginia & Maryland
in behalf of themselves & others in respect
to the Act lately past in Virginia Intitul-
ed an Act for the better regulating the
Indian Trade

Sheweth

That the Substance of the said Petition may
be reduced under three heads Vizt

1st That the said Trade if this Act be confirmed
will be confined to one place

2nd To One sett of Men

3rd That it is A Monopoly which as they Alledge is
always looked on as Destructive to trade

In Answer to the first a known place and time of
Trade for any Commodity is manifestly plaine to be more
Beneficall for Trade in Generall then otherwise as in
Great Britain Bristol Exeter Sturbatch Leeds and many
other places where faires and Markets are held purely
upon that Account the Vast Quantities of Woollen &

other Manufactures vended many Substantiall Traders returning more money at those times than their whole years Trade besides Traders going from all places of the kingdom at those times for Supplying their occasions the like being in all other of the Trading places in the world which is hoped may be a sufficient confutation of the Pet^{rs} Suggestion of their first Allegation

That as to the Pet^{rs} 2^d & 3^d Objections which is that this Act confines the s^d trade to A Sett of Men which the Pet^{rs} say is Monopolizing

(1700)
It is Answered that there never was above thirty Substantiall Traders in that way of Trade and this Company cannot Subsist of less than forty and may be fourscore for by the Act four thousand pounds is to be the stock to which no man can subscribe Less than fifty pounds or more than One hundred pounds which will take in considerably above the whole number of the Substantiall traders in that way of Trade So that this Act ought to be looked upon as A Regulation of the said Virginia Indian Trade And can't by any means be call'd A Monopoly for without Rules & Order no Trade can long Subsist The word Monopoly being only thrown in to make a Show like the Title of their petition wherein the Maryland Merchants have joyned

with the Virginia Merchants Whereas there is an express Provision in the said Act not to restraine other persons Inhabiting in any other of his Majties Plantations from Trading with the Indians at Christians as before So that the Maryland Merchants had no reason to joyne in this Petition this Act not being in the least prejudicial to them

That Notwithstanding what is alledged by the sd Pet^{rs} this Act It is humbly presumed ought to be confirmed if the preamble thereof is matter of fact As your Memorialist doubts not but to be able to maintain and prove the substance of which Preamble is as follows (vizt)

- 1st That Christian faith will be propagated and better maintained among the Indians
- 2nd The Commerce Retrieved
- 3rd The Revenue for the Support of the College of William & Mary increased
- 4th The Peace of the Colony for the future Secured.

As to the first and third It is provided by the Act that the said Company shall before the last day of October / 1715 build a good and Substantiall house for the Educating & Reception of young Indian Children Which shall be thereto sent to be educated in learning and the Christian Religion and that it shall be lawfull to Employ in any place of Trust and profit

in the Said Trade any Indian or other Children
who have been or shall be brought up at the
Colledge of William & Mary And that the Said
Company are obliged under severall penaltys men-
tioned in the said Act to performe the same which
when done must be a great advantage to the sd
Colledge of William & Mary and a great Encourage-
ment towards the propagation of the Christian faith
when the Indians see such care taken in the
Education of their Children

That as to Second Allegation of retrieving
the Trade tis Manifest the same is much lessened
by the Bills of Entry which are ready to be proved
And if it can be retrieved by a Joynt stock As it
is humbly presumed It will then be certain that
such Joynt stock will be as Beneficall to this Nation
as well by the consumption of the woollen and other
Manufacture in Generall as to the Virginia Indian
Company in Particular And if this Act should hap-
pen to Injure some few (tho that is not Granted)
gett it is A Maxim in Law as well as Reason that
it is better for a few to suffer an Inconveniency
then A Mischiefe should happen to the whole.

That as to the fourth the peace of the Colony
will be secured when the evill practice of some Trade-
ring people are defeated and by the good correspondence

that will be carried on between the Company and the Indians the wealth of the Colony will be considerably increased and by the mutual Advantage arising thereby the Amity with the Indians will be preserved. The white men the Company keep in pay - the powder exchanged. the reparations they are to make, in and about the fort. are and will / be good proof^[p. 240] of this Allegation

That since this Act is past in that Colony by the Govern^t and Assembly there who are the only men that can be supposed to understand the true Interest of their own Colony being persons of the greatest Dealing & Estates - It is therefore hard to suppose they would make an Act to Injure themselves And it is much harder if such an Act should be denied to be confirmed here on A Petition and bare allegation from some Gentlemen who your Memorialist suppose to be young in Trade because Neither your Memorialist here nor the Assembly at Virginia have any knowledge of their names or places of abode Especially since the time is now past wherein the Company were to build a house for the Educating of the said Indian Children and other charges they were to be at when this Act took place which no doubt they have now done And if the said Act be not confirmed will be a Great loss and disappointment to them the Colony and their Correspondents

It is humbly plouned the main Question is
whether the Trade has of late years binke And
whether the same does not binke dayly which as it
relates to A matter of fact is to be made out by affi-
-davit which your Memorialist doth not doubt but to
procure having liberty and time allowed him for that purpose
And as to the Second Article of the said Petition
relating to the severall Lawes made in England
against Monopolizing

[1001]

[1001] / Your Memorialist most humbly prays your
Lordships that he may be heard by Comwell
in relation thereto And to the severall matters
hereinbefore mentioned for by the preamble of
of the Act of the 3^d. of James the first Chap.
the 6th the very reasons therein mentioned for
an Open trade are the very reasons your Me-
morialist Instists on for the Confirmation of
this Act

Robert Cary -

[1001] Endorsed Virginia. / The Humble Memoriall of Robert, Mr.
Cary, Merchant, / [in another hand] in Answer to the Petⁿ. of ye Merch^t. in/
Virginia, against an Act pass'd ther^y for Regulating the In-
-dian Trade, / Read } 12th June 1716. / P. 66. / Ent^d 3 fol 382

* Memoriall of Robert Cary, Merchant, is in the hand of the Test. The alterations
and Additions are by different hands.

203

[P. 245]

Philpot Lane the 30th May 1716

S^r

In obedience to their Lordships commands I have herewith sent you my opinion of the Act of Assembly, intitled &c^r to which refer, & have also taken leave to inclose Reasons at large against monopolizing the Indian Trade & notwithstanding they were transmitted me in a blank cover I confirme them as my opinion as doe all the Trade to whom I have communicated them & they allsoe approve of my Answer against the Agents Act when theres any occasion for my attenc-
ance I shall gladly wait on you for

I am S^r

Y^r most obed^t humb Servt

Henry Ogle

Addressed

To

[P. 255]

W^m Popple Esq^r at his Office

In

Whitehall

bockpitt



Endorsed Virginia^E / Letter from M^r Ogle dated ye 30th May 1716, [P. 255]
with Reasons against An Act / for monopolizing the Indian / Trade
in Virginia, & Observations upon another Act of / that Colony, Inti-
tuled, An Act / for preventing Frauds in / Tobacco Payments, &c.
Recd 30th May } 1716. / P: 67. / Entd 3 fol 382
Recd 12th June } 1716.

213

[p. 205]

Reasons against the Law for Monopolizing the Indian Trade in Virginia.

1. To Monopolize Trade hath been always esteemed against the property of the Subjects of England especially when it is under the Immediate Eye and Direction of the Crown as all the Plantations are.
2. All Corporations are under the Prerogatives of the Crown and to make any other way is intrenching upon the Crown.
3. This Law doth Oppress the People and takes away their Trade they did live by, and several had Goods provided to carry on that Trade which lyes by and spoile and this Illegall Company not only took away their Trade, but refused to take of their Goods provided for the Trade, which is a double Loss.
4. By this Monopoly if allowed, all the Plantations will follow the same Method of Oppressing the People.
5. Virginia did make a Law for Ports to Import and Export, by the late Queen's Direction, but they having in it made some sort of Corporations tho' the Law was in the General for the publick Good, The Lords of plantations did annull the Law for no other reason, but that it made an Infringement and presumed upon the Queen's Prerogative, which is not to be incurred by any Means, much less in Plantations to the Oppressing the Subjects, as this Notoriously doth, as by the Lords.

Representation made to the Queen, to which refer. -

6. It's an Injury to the Manufactory of this Kingdom by discouraging the Industry of the People of England, in the improving the Trade and Consumption of our Commodities -

7. It's a Setting up a Party cause and making the Inhabitants of the Country Uneasy One with another, to the manifest prejudice of the Country and Establishing Arbitrary Power beyond all the Practice ever pretended to in those Plantations.

(1202) Endorsed VIRGINIA / Reasons against the Law for Monopo-
lizing the Indian Trade / in VIRGINIA / inclosed in a / Dr.
from Mr Ofley / of 30th May 1716. / Recd 2nd May
Read } 12th June 1716

Sir

[1.255]

In the absence of the Inspector General I beg
leave to lay before the Lords Comon^{ds} for Trade and Plan-
tations in obedience to their order of the 12th instant
requiring two distinct acc^{ts} of the annual Imports of Peltrey
from Virginia and Carolina from Christmas 1698 to Christ-
mas 1715, that I have very carefully perused every Ledger
for that time and cannot find the least article under that
denomination Imported in any one of the said years
from the abovesaid Places. Neither do any of the Re-
ceivers in the Long room remember they ever had an
entry made by the name of Peltrey so I humbly pre-
sume the entrys are made in some other name which
is humbly submitted by

Sir

Your most humble Servt

Jo: Bicknell

Custom House

15th June 1716.

Endorsed Virginia^c / Letter from Mr: Bicknell / of ye Inspector-
Gen^{ls} Office / at ye Custom house, relating / to Peltrey Imported
from / Virginia and Carolina, / dated 15th June 1716.
Read 14th } June 1716. / P: 68. / Ent^d 3 folio 383. / Ex^d
Read 15th }

[1260]

A Comparison of the Quantities of Skins & Furs Imported
from Carolina between the three years before and three
years after the late War.

Species Imported	In the Years 1699, 1700 and 1701	Imported in 1713, 1714 and 1715	Increased in the last 3 years	Decreased in the 3 last years
Bear black	37	46	9	- - -
Beaver	3373	1469	1904	1904
Beaver Worms	23	- - -	- - -	23
Buck Drest	56	- - -	- - -	56
Buck & undrest	80944	149935	68991	- - -
Buck & Drest & Doc undrest	35547	17103	- - -	18444
Cat	529	- - -	- - -	529
Elk	- - -	23	23	- - -
Fox	3675	39	- - -	3636
India Deer & Drest	21160	- - -	- - -	21160
Leopard	1	- - -	- - -	1
Mink untawed	3	- - -	- - -	3
Musquash	26	- - -	- - -	26
Otter	1228	12	- - -	1216
Raccoon	2460	7	- - -	2453
Woodshock	26	- - -	- - -	26
Wolf untawed	1	- - -	- - -	1

[p. 261]

A Comparison of the Quantities of Skins & Furs Imported
from Virginia between the 3 years before & 3 years since
the last War

Species Imported.	In the years 1699, 1700, 1701	In the years 1713, 1714, 1715	Increased in the 3 last years	decreased in the 3 last years
Bear Black - - - - -	1216	1119	- - - - -	49
Beaver - - - - -	5970	1168	- - - - -	4802
Buck and Doe in hair - - -	12668	3755	- - - - -	8913
Buck Breast - - - - -	548	379	- - - - -	169
Buck half Breast - - - - -	49469	10680	- - - - -	38789
Catt - - - - -	2297	516	- - - - -	1781
Catk - - - - -	70	175	105	- - - - -
Tawn - - - - -	19	- - - - -	+7	- - 19 -
Tow - - - - -	11080	4337	- - - - -	6743
Fisher - - - - -	339	104	- - - - -	235
Grays untawed - - - - -	2 Timber 80	2 Timber 80	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kidd in Hair - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	3
Martin - - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	5
Minks tawed - - - - -	59	- - - - -	- - - - -	59
Minks untawed - - - - -	4770	2752	- - - - -	2028
Moul - - - - -	30	- - - - -	- - - - -	30
Muskat - - - - -	237	- - - - -	- - - - -	237
Muskrat - - - - -	1649	901	- - - - -	748
Musquash - - - - -	8212	2389	- - - - -	5823
Otter - - - - -	2398	418	- - - - -	1980
Panther - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1
Polecat - - - - -	- - - - -	16	- - - - -	- - - - -
Raccoon - - - - -	44064	12911	- - - - -	31153
Squirrel - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	10
Swan - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2
Wolf untawed - - - - -	204	78	- - - - -	126
Wolverings - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	7
Woodshock - - - - -	272	206	- - - - -	66

[P. 22] Endorsed

Carolina.

Virginia.

Comparison of the Quantity of Skins
& Furs Imported from Carolina & Virginia,
for three years before & after ye late War.

Skins & Furs vob.	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703
Bear black	621 N°	515 N°	80 N°	1134 N°	70 N°
Beaver	2390 N°	2104 N°	1476 N°	1063 N°	71 N°
Buck & Doe in hair	6951 N°	3737 N°	1980 N°	1447 N°	169 N°
Buck Drest	53 N°	283 N°	212 N°	168 N°	206 N°
Buck half drest	15674 N°	20880 N°	12915 N°	17322 N°	1174 N°
Cat	1011 N°	896 N°	390 N°	654 N°	35 N°
Elk	29 N°	16 N°	25 N°	107 N°	.. . . .
Fawn	13 N°	6 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Fox	4306 N°	4748 N°	2026 N°	2692 N°	200 N°
Fisher	163 N°	106 N°	70 N°	163 N°	5 N°
Fishes	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Grays untawd	2 Timber	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Hare	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Kid in hair	3 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	9 N°	.. . . .
Leopard	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Martin	5 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Minks tawd	59 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	450 N°
Minks untawd	1616 N°	1682 N°	1298 N°	2011 N°	5 N°
Moose drest	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Moul	.. . . .	30 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Mustat	175 N°	62 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Muskrat	400 N°	978 N°	267 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .
Musquash	5360 N°	1875 N°	977 N°	1915 N°	1187 N°
Otter	917 N°	965 N°	516 N°	556	31 N°
Panther	.. . . .	1 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Polecat	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	85 N°	.. . . .
Raccoon	19085 N°	18960 N°	6019 N°	7592 N°	674 N°
Seal	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Shenway	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Squirrel	10 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	1 N°	.. . . .
Swan	2 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Wolf untawd	106 N°	71 N°	27 N°	40 N°	16 N°
Wolverings	7 N°	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Woodshock	35 N°	237 N°	.. . . .	16 N°	.. . . .

1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710
803 N°	210 N°	829 N°	42 N°	1014 N°	2736 N°	440 A
2481 N°	401 N°	2679 N°	526 N°	590 N°	1621 N°	491 A
3115 N°	1052 N°	1232 N°	159 N°	450 N°	1932 N°	549 A
101 N°	83 N°	...	40 N°	189 N°	90 N°	54 A
31171 N°	823 N°	23161 N°	11838 N°	1710 N°	26489 N°	6918 A
628 N°	185 N°	421 N°	201 N°	372 N°	796 N°	255 A
40 N°	30 N°	2 N°	6 N°	142 N°	323 N°	104 A
...
2815 N°	531 N°	2365 N°	1028 N°	2436 N°	4470 N°	1973 N°
58 N°	108 N°	97 N°	...	1416 N°	496 N°	18 N°
...	...	71 N°	...	...	736 N°	231 N°
...
...	20 N°	...	...	...	...	...
58 N°	112 N°	4 N°	...	...	12 N°	35 N°
...
3282 N°	360 N°	209 N°	530 N°	1584 N°	1839 N°	2557 N°
...
...
481 N°	110 N°	...	...	40 N°	49 N°	500 N°
2224 N°	103 N°	116 N°	87 N°	503 N°	2473 N°	519 N°
698 N°	158 N°	443 N°	392 N°	218 N°	821 N°	313 N°
...
22 N°	...	35 N°	...	14 N°	...	...
9050 N°	2345 N°	5105 N°	1998 N°	5646 N°	12866 N°	4073 N°
12 N°	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6 N°	...	...	...	...
3 N°	...	...	...	...	1 N°	...
...
141 N°	67 N°	26 N°	32 N°	146 N°	82 N°	12 N°
4 N°	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 N°	56 N°	...	...	4 N°	3 N°	2 N°

1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715
2736 N°	440 N°	3326 N°	842 N°	247 N°	725 N°	147 N°
1621 N°	491 N°	3050 N°	4800 N°	367 N°	407 N°	404 N°
1932 N°	549 N°	18563 N°	16111 N°	95 N°	2925 N°	735 N°
90 N°	54 N°	239 N°	108 N°	10 N°	355 N°	14 N°
26489 N°	6918 N°	4215 N°	11 N°	2914 N°	1672 N°	6094 N°
796 N°	265 N°	516 N°	140 N°	79 N°	347 N°	90 N°
323 N°	104 N°	715 N°	41 N°	13 N°	94 N°	68 N°
...
4470 N°	1973 N°	3016 N°	1529 N°	385 N°	3082 N°	870 N°
496 N°	18 N°	1100 N°	151 N°	...	90 N°	14 N°
736 N°	231 N°	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40 Timbr	...	...	2 Timbr	...
...
...
12 N°	35 N°	76 N°	1130 N°	...	...	...
...
1839 N°	2557 N°	1363 N°	1419 N°	915 N°	1140 N°	692 N°
...	...	18 N°	...	...	...	...
...
49 N°	500 N°	85 N°	1101 N°	96 N°	801 N°	4 N°
2673 N°	519 N°	356 N°	1522 N°	26 N°	2079 N°	284 N°
821 N°	213 N°	512 N°	225 N°	33 N°	277 N°	108 N°
...
...	...	80 N°	50 N°	16 N°	...	...
12866 N°	4073 N°	8062 N°	8748 N°	1151 N°	8521 N°	3239 N°
...
1 N°	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
82 N°	12 N°	127 N°	27 N°	35 N°	43 N°	...
...
3 N°	2 N°	...	...	47 N°	159 N°	...
...

[1242]

Endorsed

Virginia

Skins & Furs

annually imported from
Virginia, between Christ.
1698 to Christmas 1715.

Recd 19th June }
Read 22nd D. } 1716.

P. 69.

Ent^t & S. fol. 84

[1007]

An Answer to the Reasons against the
Law for Monopolizing the Indian Trade
in Virginia

1st As to the first Reason agt. the law which says it makes a Monopoly: the Virginia Indian Com. pany cannot be called Monopolizers of trade for there are more persons now concerned in the s^d. trade then there was before the making of this Act as appears by their Memorial and Lett^r Gouver^r Spotswoods Lie to your Lord^{ps}s To which your Memorialist craves leave to Referr.

2 As to the 2^d being agt. Incorporating this very Act acknowledges the Sole right of the Crown to Incorporate & therefore have only made such laws in the Interim for the better preservation of the trade till his Majesty shall think fitt to Incorporate a Company which Company when Incorporated will wholly destroy that part of this law which is chiefly complained of and this law in the mean time will be an advantage to such Corporation if his Majesty will think fitt to create one: For the omissions or mistakes if any in this Act will be by that time found out and is like our new laws which we frequently make here for 3 years by way of Tryall which if in that time are found Beneficall are afterwards made perpetuall and if hurtfull

are not renewed but suffered to expire

3 As to the 3^d. Reason it is plaine by the said Company's Memorand and the Govern^t's Letter That the old Traders were invited to come in and the books lay open from the 24th Dec^r. to the first of March during which time not one of them Subscribed And there is no reason that a trade so beneficiale to this Kingdome as well as Virginia should be Lost by the obstinacy of a few Indigent Traders and if it be true that they have some Goods by them fitt for the trade it is better that some Amendm^ts be made them by the Company then that this trade should be Lost as it is plaine it will be if this Act be not confirmed

4 As to the 4th. Reason if the other Plantations should decline in their trade as this does whereby our ^[1365] Manufactures here / would suffer in their Exports The trade ought either this or some other way to be retrieved and the same causes ought to produce the same effects and can by noe means be deemed an Oppression

5 The 5th. Reason is the same in Substance as the Second and the Answer therin before given to that is good as to this besides which it is no New thing for a Company to be Incorporated by Act of parliament for Instance: The Surgeons who were noe Company nor had any Letters of Incorporation were by Act of parliament

Incorporated with the Barbers Company vide the
Act 32^o Henry the 8th Chapter the 42^d. The present
Bank of England is Incorporated by Act of parliament

6 As to the 6th Reason Its being Injurious to
the Manufactory and discouraging the Industry of the
people here. Your Memorialist doubts not but make-
it fully appear to your Lordships that since the pass-
ing of this Law there has already been a very con-
siderable Export both of the Woolen and other Manu-
factures of this Kingdome the produce of which is
dayly exported which will not only be an encou-
agement to the Industry of the people here but a
considerable Augmentation to his Majesties Revenue
Last And as to the last it has no weight with it
for if some people will be uneasy Nay tho' are perju-
diced by a Law for a Good in Generall they ought
to submitt: For noe law was ever made that pleas-
ed all

For which Reasons your Memorialist hum-
bly prays your Lordships will be pleased
so to represent the said Act to his Majesty
as that the same may be confirmed

Endorsed Virginia^E / An Answer to the reasons/against the Law¹⁷³⁷²
for Monopolizing/ the Indian Trade in Virginia./ recd from
Mr. Barry. / Recd 3^o July } 1716. / P: 70. / Vol: 7. folio 385.

To the Right hon^{ble} the Lords Commiss^[D-57]
sioners of Trade and Plantations.

The humble Representation of several Mer-
chants "Trading to Virginia &c" to
the Memorial of Robert Cary
Sheweth.

That Your Memorialists Three Heads are Right
under which he says Your Petitioners sett forth the In-
conveniency of this Company, That the Said Trade
will be Confined to One place, and One sett of Men,
And that it is a Monopoly which is Destructive to
Trade and Industry.

As it cannot be thought Your Memorialist Mr.
Cary who is Agent for the Said Indian Company
would assert anything to his own disadvantage, So it
can't be Expected otherwise from him than to say the
Said Company is for the benefit of Trade and Navi-
gation and an Advantage to the Revenue for in case
the said Company should be sett aside then the
Said Mr. Cary's Agency ceaseth and he can have no
further Advantage thereby.

Imprimis. As to his first Assertion in saying a known
place and time of Trade for any Commodity is more
beneficial for Trade in general than otherwise as Ap-
pears by Markets and Fairs appointed at several Places

within the Kingdom of Great Britain which occasions large Consumption of Divers Commodities; with humble Submission we take this Way of Arguing to be Right and intirely for Repealing the Said Law, for it is well known that the Establishing of Markets and Fairs was for the Ease of Trade and that All persons have an intire Liberty to Buy and Sell and not be confined to One Place or One Sett of Men, but that Trade Should be Diffusive and not Lock'd up in the Hands of a few Designing Men, who would only seek their own Gain without having any regard to the rest of their fellow Creatures, which is the constant Practice of Monopolys

2. Mr Barry asserts there never was above Thirty Substantial Traders in that Way of Trade and that this Company cannot Subsist of less than Forty and may be Fourscore for by the Act Four Thousand pounds is to be their Stock to which No Man can subscribe less than Fifty pounds or more than One hundred pounds which will take in Considerably above the whole Number of Substantial Traders in that Way, so that the Said Law Ought to be looked upon as a Regulation of Trade and not A Monopoly

Should it be allowed that Thirty persons were the Number of Merchants residing in Great Britain which might Send Cargoes for the Indian Trade to

22

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

Virginia, yet One of those persons which resides in the City of London hath sent to the Said Colony to Three or Four persons Annually as much as the Capital of this intended Company is to consist of, So that by their Proposition to Increase Trade, it's plain the Consumption of Great Britain will thereby be decreased, And what Number of Persons they may pretend to Add in this Trade is all a Chimera, for a Company can be but as One Man and no doubt some designing Men will gett persons to hold Shares in their Names for them untill such time as they can find Ways to sell them out at an Advantage, and so leave the Trade and People to Shift for themselves as hath been the Case of several such projects as this, such as the Salt peter Work, and the Land Bank, and many others.

13. Your Memorialist Saying the Word Monopoly is ^[1372] made use of for a shew, like the Title of the Petition wherein the Maryland have joyned with Virginia Merchants and whereas there is a proviso in the said Act not to restrain persons residing in other Colonies from trading with the Indians at Christiana as before, In answer to which the Word Monopoly is properly made use of and implies an Exclusive body Destructive to fair Traders and Trade in general which at all times ought to be discouraged like Forestallers and Regraters

of Markets. The Maryland Merchants thought it their Interest to joyn in Suppressing Companys being Sett up in any of the Brititsh Plantations, for if they are allowed to use these Sort of Methods in Trade no body knows where it may end for by these practices, in time there may be no Occasion for Brititsh Merchants or Brititsh Shipping trading to the Plantations, but such as this or the like Companys shall think fitt to trade with; besides with humble Submis-
sion We look upon it inconsistent that the Merchants and ye Inhabitants of Virginia Shall be Excluded from trading with the Indians in their Own Colony whilst Merchants and Inhabitants of other Colonys may, for We do not know in what either the Virginia Mer-
chants or Inhabitants in general have done as this Law Should Exempt them more than the rest of Mankind.

4th To say the Act ought to be confirmed if the Preamble be True, That Christian Faith will be prop-
-gated and better maintained among the Indians, Com-
-mence retrieved, the Revenue for the Support of the Colledge increased, the peace of the Colony for the future Secured, and it is provided by this Act that the Company Shall Build an House for the Recp.
-tion of Indian Youth, and that it will be an Ad-
-vantage to the Colledge of William and Mary and an Encouragement to Christian Faith when the Indians

See care taken in Educating their Children. To
which We Answer, Companys never contributed much
to the Propagating of Christian Faith as hath been
experienced by Our African Company, the Dutch East-
India Company, and others which might be enumer-
ated, unless when they have gotten possession of a
Trade Exclusive of others, they sett the several Na-
tions of Infidells to Wars to destroy One another in
order for private Gain to the great dishonour of the
very name of Christians, and it is very Surprizing
that the King's Government cannot propagate Reli-
gion and Maintain as good a Faith with the Indians,
as well as a Sett of Planters or Traders. Nor could
We yet find Companys ever retrieved Trade, but We
know they have oftentimes lost whole Branches of Trade,
as could never yet be retrieved again; And as to the
Charge of Educating Indian Youth, and better Support-
ing William and Mary Colledge the Company only
propose a Duty out of the Indian Trade as formerly,
and whether the Duty be levied on private Traders
or a Company, We take that to be the same.

And are very Sorry to hear any of the King's
Governments are not strongly enough Armed against the
Evil practice of foul Traders with the Indians, or that
His Majestys Governor hath not Authority or Interest
enough to Maintain and keep up a good Correspondence

with the said Indians without the help of a Company or that the Government there Cannot take Care of their powder or Men without the Assistance of this Company, We think it deserves no other Answer than the King's Governor finds his Authority too Weak, and his Majesty wants a Company to Support him, or else the Said Governor Slackens his Own Authority and is for suffering a Company to do what belongs to the Crown to do.

[1579] / 5^d Your Memorialist Says, Since this Act is passed in that Colony, by the Governor and Assembly there, who are the only persons who understand the true Interest of their Own Colony, it would be hard to suppose they would make a Law to Injure themselves, and it is much harder if such an Act should be denied on a Petition and bare Allegation of some who are supposed to be young in Trade since neither Your Memorialist nor the Assembly of Virginia knows their Names or places of Abode, We will allow the Persons that passed this Law, might know what was best for themselves and We do not doubt but they or some for them have got Shares in this intended Company, but it is plain by their Own Law they never troubled their heads with the good of their Own Country to allow the Inhabitants of any other Colony to come to Christians and trade with the Indians whilst all the Traders and Inhabitants of their Own Colony are pro-

223

hibited except a few, of which this Company is to consist, We humbly conceive their can be no more in this intended Law, than some few designing persons in power to take upon themselves to tell all the Merchants and Inhabitants of Virginia that they do not like they Shall have anything to do in the Indian Trade, We will therefore take it to Ourselves and what We cannot Manage we will lett other Colonys come in for a Share of, but you Shall have none of it. And as for Your Memorialist and the Assembly of Virginia's not knowing Your Lordships Petitioners or the places of their Abode, that must be your Memorialists Want of knowledge in not knowing of Men when he sees them, for We know not of any Signing the Said petition, but such as were bred up in, and follow the Virginia Trade, and are better known to the Inhabitants of the Said Country than their New intended Agent, who hath not been long in the Virginia Trade, only as a Shopkeeper; and since your Petitioners presenting their Petition to your Lordships it is impossible that that Experienced Memorialist could send a copy of your Petitioners Names to the Assembly of Virginia, and have a Return of their Answer, as to their knowledge of them which if that had been done your petitioners are of Opinion the Assembly would have known most of them better than their New Agent.

6th He further says, the main question is, Whether the Trade of late years has not sunk, and Whether the same does not sink daily. We doubt this intended Agent is not a thorough Master of Trade, or of this Indian Trade at least, for the true reason of the Skin-Trade's decaying in all parts has been by the laying on of the Duty upon Skins and Hides, ever since which there hath not been Imported a fourth part of Skins from no place as was before.

Therefore We humbly submit to your Lordships consideration whether there is or can be any thing more in this intended Company but to introduce Stock-jobbing and Monopolysm. to the Plantations to serve some few designing men, and to Embroil and trick others through the specious pretence of propagating Christian Faith, retrieving commerce, supporting a Colledge, and securing the peace of a Colony

[1.27.0] Endorsed Virginia^E / Replication of several / Merch^t Trad-
ing to Virginia / upon Mr. Gary's Memorial relating / to ye
Act passed in Virginia, in / 1714, relating to ye Indian Trade /
read from / Mr. Ogle. / Recd } 3^d July 1716. / P. y1. / Ent^d 3.
fol. 385.

Virginia May the 9th 1716 ^[p. 37]

My Lords

The inclosed Memorial being delivered me . . .

ends:- favourable Construction, I remain with the greatest
Respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Dutifull &

Obedient Humble Servant

A. Spotswood

[Printed in Official Letters of Lt. Gov.
Spotswood. Collections of the Virginia
Hist. Soc. New Series Vol. II]

Endorsed Virginia^c / Letter from Col. Spotswood, Lt. Gov.^[p. 305]
of Virginia, dated the 9th of May 1716. / ^{Received 28th June} Read 10th July } 1716. /
P. 72 / Ent'd F. fol. 385. / Ex'd

To the Hon^{ble} Alexand^r Spotswood his¹⁷²²
Maj^{ts} Lieut: Govern^t and Comand^r in Cheif
of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia

The Memorial of the Virginia Indian
Company

As is was at your Hon^{rs} instances and desire that
the persons who compose the said Company entered in-
to a Society for carrying on their Indian Trade, when
none of the Old Traders would adventure; So it is on y^r
good Ofies that the Company must Rely now when
they find endeavours are set on foot to destroy the
Act of Assembly, upon the faith of which they have
adventur'd their Stocks in this Trade.

Would the Company imagine that the persons who
have fram'd a petition to his Maj^t for a Repeal of that
Act, would have the Justice to represent the true matter
of fact, We should without troubling your Hon^r with this
Representation entirely rest satisfied in his Maj^t: determi-
nation, as being well assur'd that their petition would
meet with the fate it deserves. But as we are inform'd
that the said petition is fram'd by a few Merchants in
London, upon the false glosses & misrepresentations of
some discontented people in these Parts, We must beg
leave to set the case in its true light, & humbly pray
your Hon^{rs} favourable Representation thereof to his Maj^t,

and to such of his Ministers under whose management the Plantation Affairs are entrusted.

It is well known to your Hon^r & to everyone who has been conversant in ye Affairs of this Colony that the whole Indian Trade here for several Years past was manag'd by a few persons of whom scarce any were able to purchase Goods directly from Eng^{land}, but were forced to supply themselves from some particular Merch^t here at a considerable Advance That ever since the Year 1708 when those Traders were plun. der'd of their Goods, by the Agents and Factors of South Carolina, there has been no Trade carry'd on from hence with any foreign Indians, the Tuscaruros only excepted; That in the Year 1711, the S^d Tuscaruro Indians falling into open hostility with his Maj^t Subjects of North Carolina that Trade also failed; and during the whole continuance of that Rupture, the Indian Trade of Virginia was at a stand. In the mean time the Inhabitants of S^d Carolina had an opportunity of engrossing the whole Indian Trade on the ⁽¹⁷³⁰⁾ Southern Continent to themselves, & had past such Laws for prohibiting any Commerce from Virginia even contrary to the repeated Orders of her Late Majesty, as prevented all hopes of reviving any further Commerce between the Inhabitants of this Colony and the Southern Indians.

Every one Remembers the precautions you

Hon^r was pleasd to take for hindering the Tuscaruros being supplied with Arms or Ammunition, during their Rupture with N^r. Carolina and how ineffectual all the Orders of Government were rendered on that Occasion. Sun. day vagrant people never before concerned in the Indian Trade, & contrary to those Orders, took upon them to convey stores of War to the s^d Tuscaruros (encourag'd thereto by the great price of skins & furs at that time) without any regard to the injury which such an un-warrantable Traffique occasion'd to their fellow sub-jects: and tho' prosecutions were commenced in the General Court, yet those Offenders escap'd unpunish-ed, through a Defect in the Laws, and thereby others became encourag'd to continue the same correspondence to the manifest danger as well as reproach of this Government

Under these Circumstances stood the Indian Trade in the year 1714, when yr Hon^r was pleasd to Recommend yr Consideration thereof to the Genl Assem-bly, the foreign Trade entirely lost, & the home trade upon such a foot as made it rather Dangerous & un-profitable to the Country: At the same time a proposal which yr Hon^r was pleasd to make to the Assembly for preserving the powder & other stores of war given for the Defence of the Country fell under Considera-tion; and as it appear'd to the Assembly, that the stores formerly sent in had perished for want of a proper

Magazine to secure the same, & that the powder es-
-pecially, by lying long without care, became unse-
-rviceable. That Assembly which (it may be said with-
-out flattery) was compos'd of as wise men as any Virginia
-can boast, resolved to retrieve the Indian Trade, make
-a frugal provision for the Defence of the Frontiers and
-at the same time to preserve His Maj^t. stores of war in
-a condition fit for ye Services to which they were giv-
-en. To this purpose they fram'd & pass'd (as unani-
-mously as any Law ever was pass'd) the Act which
-is now sought to be repeal'd.

In pursuance of this Act, Books were prepar'd
-and lay open from the 24 December to the first of
-March for Receiving the subscriptions of any person that
-would adventure in the Indian Trade, and that the
-same might be as diffusive as such a small Fund
-would possibly admit, provision was made in the Act,
[1⁵⁵⁷] that no person should subscribe above £100 in that
-Stock, untill the first of March ensuing the date of that
-Act; those who had been formerly concern'd in import-
-ing goods for ye Indian Trade (for none of the traders
-themselves were able to subscribe) were frequently invited
-to set an Example by their subscriptions, but as the
-design was ridicul'd by some so it was generally de-
-cried as a Vain & unprofitable undertaking. It was
-affirm'd by the most knowing, that for several yrs

24

past, the whole quantity of goods vended in that Trade, did not exceed £ 300 per Anno. That the people of S^t Carolina had acquired such an Ascendant over the Southern Indians, that they durst trade with none but them, that they had loaded with heavy duties all goods coming from any other plantation, & by that means so entirely engrossed that whole Trade, that whoever would attempt to force a Trafique with those Indians would, as the former Traders had done, but the more certainly precipitate their own Ruin, & that the great Charges imposed upon the Company by this Act of Assembly, such as the building a Mag. -azine, the changing from time to time the King's powder, the building the School for the Indian Children, and the maintaining the Yort and Garrison of Christ Anna would not only consume all the Profit, but even eat out the principal Stock of such a Company.

Under all these discouragements and after the books had continued open to the very last day, & not one Sub- -scriber appear'd, the members of the present Company were pre- -vail'd upon by yo^r Hon^t to Subscribe, & were contented to Sub- -mit to all the difficulties which had been represented to them, without any other encouragement than their own hearty Inclinations to co-operate with yo^r Hon^t in the just & laudable measures projected by that Act.

Before the Company had Receiv'd one penny of

profit from their Undertaking, they chearfully contributed to the expence of building the Magazine; A school house, perhaps the Noblest in America, is erected at Christ Anna at the Companys charge, & it is with pleasure that they see yo^r Hon^r pious Intentions in setting at yo^r own charge a School Master there, like to be attended with so remarkable a Success as that above yo^r Indian Children are already so far Initiated in the principles of Christianity, as to be now fit to receive Baptism, and tho^u this progress in Evangelizing the Heathen, must be Acknowledged to be chiefly owing to yo^r Hon^r Endeav^r, yet the share the Company has had therein 'tis trop'd will Render it the more Acceptable in the Eyes of a Religious & Municient Sovereign; especially when it shall be known to his Maj^t what measures the Company has taken to improve the good Correspondence between his Maj^t Subjects and the Indians,

[1⁹⁹⁸] of which we beg leave to give you Hon^r some instances:
1st Whereas the former Traders were oblig'd to purchase their goods at second hand, & consequently could not afford to sell the same without a considerable advance, the Company have directed their Factors to furnish the Indians as cheap as the former Traders used to purchase of the Merch^t here.
2. As it was but too frequent heretofore to impose upon yo^r Indians in the price of their Commoditys the Company have taken care that none of their Factors shall exact any greater rates than is particularly appointed by the Directors.

3^o. As the principal aim of these plantations ought to be the promoting the Interest of their Mother Country Great Britain, The Company has taken care to encourage the consumption of all kinds of Woolen Manufactures vended in their Trade by lessening considerably the price thereof to the Indians, even below the common rates, at which the like Commoditys are sold in the usual way of dealing in this Country.

The Company has been at great charge in purchasing servants taking up Land and making settlements on the Frontiers, clearing publick Roads & building Warehouses for carrying on their Trade, they are encouraging the discovery of a passage through the Mountains, thereby to open a trade with the Indian Nations living Westward where no English Subject has yet had any Traffique, & are Resolv'd to spare no Cost to extend the British commerce beyond the narrow Limits to which it has been for so many Years confin'd within this Colony.

But if after all these Expences, the Act of Assembly must be repeal'd before they have had the least profit, or have any Assurance of being Repaid. It must be own'd yr Company will have the hardest measure that any Subjects ever had; And we are so confident of his Maj^{ts} Justice, that if the case comes to be fairly stated before him; The narrow Views of self interested men will

never be the Measure of his Majesty's Resolutions.

Had the Company been so fortunate as to have seen a copy of the petition which they are inform'd is prefer'd against this Act, they could more particularly have answer'd all the Objections, but as that has been kept a secret from ye Companys Agent in England, they are now only able to answer that groundless insinuation said to be made therein, as if the establishing the Indian Trade in a Company was a Monopoly. Those who make such a suggestion must be either very ignorant of the Affairs of Virginia, or so unjust to conceal the Truth. It is notorious that the whole Indian Trade fairly

[1309] carried on in Virginia has not for many years been in the hands of above five or six persons, and those too living in a particular corner of the Country, and it's left to any impartial judgment whether a Trade in the hands of those five or the same Trade in the hands of above Twenty (as it is now) be most like a Monopoly. If the Interest of the Inhabitants of this Colony be the pretence for repealing this Law, certainly no man here, can reasonably say he has been injured, since free liberty was allow'd to any one that would adventure, but if upon private views, people will refuse to enter into a regulated Society, Is it reasonable that the Company should be answerable for their disappointment? And as to the Merch. in England We know of none that has, at least for a

great many years, been concern'd in the Indian Trade here, but if any such has had private dealings that way, the Company would be very glad, they would shew whether the Accoupts of their Export, has in any one year, near equalled what the Company has this year brought from England for their Trade, and then his Maj^{ty} will be Judge w^{ch} is like to be most for the Interest of St. Britain.

The limiting & restraining the Trade with the Indians is no new thing in Virginia but it is the first time that ever such a clamour was rais'd on that Acct: It has been the custom in former times for Govrⁿ to grant licenses for that Trade exclusive of all other per-
sons, even without any Act of Assembly to countenance the same; there are also several Acts to be seen restraining that Trade for certain times & even to such persons as should be particularly licensed by the Govrⁿ; and it is but of late y^t such a Latitude has been given to all persons that would traffic wth ye Indians, & even that privilege was allow'd upon Conditions which have never yet been comply'd with.

Where a beneficial Trade has been lost by the mismanag^mt of those concern'd therein, the wisest of Nations have thought fit to grant extraordinary privi-
ledges to such as would undertake to regain the same, and such privileges have never been grudged by the Rest of the Community. The safety of Government often

Requires extraordinary measures to be taken for regulating a Commerce which otherwise might prove dangerous. and that the same reasons concur in the establishing this Company is evident from the Act of Assembly it self; here is a Trade lost to the Country, & a very great prejudice occasion'd thereby to the Interest of Br^t Britain; Here is the safety of the Colony at Stake if the Regulations established by this Act for the Government of the Tributary Indians should be made void; here is a barrier for the Inhabitants of this Colony destroy'd, if the Fort at Christ Anna is not kept up, for which no other provision is made but by the means of this Company: And here is also a prior design of converting the Indians frustrated, if the School is no more to be continued, & the Intercourse of Trade at y^t place (by which the Indians may be brought to an Imitation of the English manners) be interrupted and the Trade again left at large to any loose and disorderly people that will engage therein.

These and many more inconveniencys to the public safety will be ye Consequences of the Repeal of this Act, besides the great Loss to the persons concerned in the Company.

It remains that we earnestly pray Gov^r How^r just & favourable Recommendation of our cause to his Majesty. And assure you

that We are with the greatest Respect
Your Servts

Most obliged &

Most obedient humble Servants

[original signatures]

Wm Cooke

Nath^{ll} Harrison

Mann Page

Tho^{ss} Nelson

Edm^{ll} Kearny

W Dandridge

Wm Cole

Rich^{ll} Bland

E Walker

Rob^{ll} Innes

Tho Jones

Joe Holloway

John Chinnell

H Irvin

Wil Robertson

Jo^{ll} Baylor

Cole Digges

Williamsburgh April 23rd 1716.

Endorsed Virginia^E / Memorial from ye Virginia / In^l.¹⁷²⁹⁵
- dian. Company to Col Spotswood, Lt Gov^r / Read with
Col Spotswood's L^r of 9th May 1716, / Read 28th June } 1716 /
P: 73. / Ent^d 4. fol^d no 1. Read 10th July }

[1792]

An Acc^t of Skins Imported from Virg^a from
Chr^m 1706 to Chr^m 1707

Beaver - - - - -	475
Buck & Deer &c - - - - -	9975
Bears - - - - -	9
Coatt - - - - -	152
Dogg - - - - -	1
Fox - - - - -	955
Musquash - - - - -	"
Minkes - - - - -	78
Otters - - - - -	147
Raccoons - - - - -	400
Wolf - - - - -	31

[1395]

An Acct. of Skins Imported from Virg: from
Christmass 1707 to Christmass 1708

Beaver - - - - -	93
Buck & Deer - - - - -	1267
Bears - - - - -	24
Coatt - - - - -	58
Elk - - - - -	35
Fox - - - - -	179
Fishers or Woodshock - - -	18
Mink - - - - -	10
Musquash - - - - -	15
Otter - - - - -	120
Raccoon - - - - -	581
Wolf - - - - -	51

An Acct: Of Skins Imported from Virg^a: from ^[1707]
Christmass 1708 to Christmass 1709

Beaver - - - - -	685
Buck & Deer &c - - - - -	26081
Buffloe - - - - -	1
Bear - - - - -	9
Coatt - - - - -	258
Elk - - - - -	1
Fox - - - - -	1055
Mink - - - - -	148
Otter - - - - -	250
Panther - - - - -	1
Raccoon - - - - -	318
Squirrell - - - - -	1
Wolf - - - - -	35-

An Acct: Of Skins Imported from Virg: from [1719]
Christmas 1712 to Christmas 1713

Buck & Deer sc - - - - -	1556
Beaver - - - - - - - - -	300
Coatt - - - - - - - - -	4
Fox - - - - - - - - -	247
Mink - - - - - - - - -	858
Musquash - - - - - - -	16
Otter - - - - - - - - -	7
Raccon - - - - - - - - -	702

[P. 202]

An Acc^t of Skins Imported from Virginia
from Christmas 1713 to Christmas 1714

Buck & Deer Skins - - - - -	3854
Bear - - - - -	537
Catt - - - - -	188
Elk - - - - -	94
Fox - - - - -	729
Fishers or Woodshock - - -	159
Mink - - - - -	258
Musquash - - - - -	324
Raccoon - - - - -	1095
Otter - - - - -	146
Wolf	40

An Acc^t of Skins Imported from Virginia from [1700-1715]
Christmas 1714 to Christmas 1715

Buck & Deer Skins &c - - - - -	2175
Beavor - - - - -	100
Pieces of Beavor - - - - -	6 at 2 ¹ / ₂ p £
Leatt - - - - -	3
Cow hydes - - - - -	628
Fox - - - - -	100
India hydes - - - - -	1130
Musquash - - - - -	8
Minkes - - - - -	228
Otter - - - - -	23
Raccoon - - - - -	401

Endorsed Virginia^E / Acc^t of Skins imported from [1700-1715]
Virginia for several / distinct years. / Rec^d from Mr. Berry /
Recd } 10th July 1716. / P: 74. / Ent^t 4th Oct: 1716.

267

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^[A. 1705]
missions of Trade and Plantations

The Merchants Reply, to Mr. Cary's
Answer to the Reasons Delivered in
by them to your Lordships.

Sheweth,

1st. That Mr. Cary says as to the First Reason,
against the Law, which says it Makes a Monopoly,
the Virginia India Company cannot be called so, for
there are more persons now concerned in the Said
Trade than was before the Making of the Said Act,
as appears by the Memorial and Governor Spotswood's
Letter; Nevertheless We do assert, the Said Company
is a Monopoly, notwithstanding what is asserted, either
by Mr. Cary or Governor Spotswood, And the Question
before Your Lordships is not whether there be
more persons to make up this Company than was
in the Trade before, but when so joyned together,
they do not buy and sell, and act as One Man, and
can on no terms be increased to above Yonscore, nor is
it Material to have numbers of Unskilfull persons joy-
ned together, only to give them power to say We ought
to have the sole benefit of this Trade, for We are
more in Number concerned than was ever in it be-
fore, though We have known One Merchant doone as

great a Trade, as this whole Body purposed to do.

2. It is said they are not against incorporating, for the Act Acknowledges the Sole Right to be in the Crown, and have only made such Laws in the Interim for the better preserving of Trade till his Majesty Shall think fit to Incorporate, And a Company when Incorporated will wholly destroy that part of this Law, which is chiefly complained of, but Said Law in the mean time will be an Advantage to such Corporation if his Majesty will think fit to make One, and if any Omissions or Mistakes in the Act will be by that time found out, and the same is like our Temporary Laws, if beneficial, perpetuated, otherwise suffered to expire. Notwithstanding they own the Right to be in the Crown, they are for doing any thing that might make them a Company, for it is plain they took care to make themselves a Company, before they would apply to the Crown, to know if it was proper, and that his Majesty would consent to the same, they likewise own, that part of the Law complained of when Incorporated will be destroyed, but we doubt if they should obtain a Charter for Incorporation, the Complaint would still remain of the Liberty of Trade, being taken away from the Subject; It is evident, when this Company was to be Erected, the Gentlemen were not well Apprized in

259

Points of Trade, to think Trade must or Ought to be put out of its Natural course, to try New projects, and if they are found beneficial to be continued, if otherwise, to be Repealed. Experience Once was made in this kind, and that was in Our Greenland Trade, and it is too Well known, how We lost that Trade in-
-tirely, by such a Method as is now desired.

3^d. They Say it is plain by their Memorial and Governor Spotswood's Letter, that the Old Traders were invited to come in, and the Books lay Open 2. or 3. Months, and not One of them would Subscribe, and there is no reason that a Trade so beneficial to this Kingdom, and Virginia, Should be lost by the Obsturacy of a few Indigent Traders, and if they have Goods by them for this Trade, it is better Some Amends were made them by the Company than the Trade should be lost. In Answer to which, We say, Your Memorial-
-ist nor Governor Spotswood knew any / more of this ^{Proposed} Trade or Company than would serve their own Turn, and private Interest — First they Say the Books lay Open for the Old Traders to come in, and none of them would - what then? because they knew what would be the Event of A New Invented Company of Unskilfull Traders, then they term them a few Indigent persons, So that it is evident the persons that compose this Company must be very Weak Brothers to allow 2. or 3.

Months to Invite a few Indigent persons to come and join them, and they were not able to do that, there cannot be a plainer Argument than this Company is sett up for some private Ends, when they themselves own, they are not able to get a few Beggars to join with them, in this intended Monopoly, which thaws the Trade by these Methods must be put upon a very indifferent foot, if better care is not taken of it here in Great Britain than there. Suppose all the Old Indigent Traders as they call them in Virginia had joined them, We humbly hope even that ought not to effect yr Merchants of Great Britain or Subject them and their Trade to Plantation Laws. And we further humbly hope your Lordships will never come into Such Measures that Merchants Shall be forced to sell their Goods or have Allowance made them in lieu of their Trade for a Plantation Monopoly, which in it self is new, and the like never being attempted in any other Colony what so ever, nor can we believe is correspondent with the Governor's Instructions, Since the Contrary was the express Orders to the Lord Effingham, Nicholson, &c to which humbly legg your Reference

4th As to the 4th & 5th Answer of Reasons; It is said if other Plantations Should decline in Trade as this does, and Our Manufactures suffer in their Exportation, the Trade ought to be put on this or some other Way to

be retrieved. 5th It's no New thing to have a Company Incorporated by Act of Parliament. We Answer other Plantations have Suffer'd in Trade as much as Virginia but neither the Governors nor Inhabitants, yet have Attempted such a Method to retrieve it, for if they had, We doubt it would have been Carried on for private Ends as this is. In Answer to the 5th the Parliament have and can make Companys, but every Gentleman in England knows what first induced them to do it, which was the Necessity of a Warr, And yet is not the Case of Virginia, for when that Colony (in former times) thought fitt to sett up for themselves, England was forced to be at the charges, to reduce their Enemy's

5th As to the 6th Answer, he Says. It is not Injurious to the Manufactures nor a discouragement to Industry of the people here, and that Your Memorialist doubts not but in a little time to make it appear to Your Lordships, Since the passing of this Law, there has been a very Considerable Export both of the Wool. den and other Manufactures, the produce of which is daily expected, which will be an Encouragement to the people here, and an Increase of the Revenue. We always have Observed, all Companys in Trade are prejudicial to Industry, and the Manufacturing people have always Complained of them, as being Destructive

to Trade and Navigation, And as for the Returns, Mr. Gary expects to give Your Lordships an Account of, he being so lately Advanced from a Tobacconist to a Merchant, that these things may appear to him to be Mountains but We Doubt not but if former Collections were made of the Exports and Imports in this Trade from the Several Ports of Great Britain, it would even Astonish this New Memorialist, of the Difference of an Open Trade, and an Exclusive One, and reduce his Mountain to a Mole-hill.

(P. 6th) As for Saying, Some People will be uneasy, tho prejudiced by a Law for a good in general, they ought to Submit, for no Law pleased All; We believe this New Merchant Mr. Gary will be uneasy, if he should lose his New Agency; And he and his Company ought to Submit to have their Intended Law rejected, though they may be prejudiced by it, as the Laws and Maxims in Trade, may take their Natural Course as formerly.

Lastly We humbly begg Leave to Observe to Your Lordships that this Company (as We are informed) have and are fitting out Sloops to trade with the Dutch and French for Rum and Sugar, and so We do not doubt when the Returns come home, Your Memorialist takes Notice of, instead of Skins & furs, We shall find some Tobaccos on that Company's Account for Under payment of an Indian Company, We are not

without Apprehensions but that the Tobacco and the
Rum and Sugar Trade and going upon Wrecks will
all fall under this New Company's Management.

All which is humbly Submitted to Your Lordships,

Endorsed Virginia^E, The Merchants reply / to Mr. ^[Cross]
Barry's Answer / to their Reasons agt. / the Act for re-
gulating the / Indian Trade in Virginia / rec'd from
Mr. Ogle. / ^{Rec'd 10th July 1716. / Read 20th July 1716. / P. 75. / Ent'd 7.}
ffols. 402

279

Our Lord The King agt Philip Ludwell Esq^r [1707]

On the Return of the Verdict of a Jury & the Reports of
two Surveyors, appointed by the order of the County
Court of James City, to lay out and possession the
land belonging to the Governor of Virginia, according
to the most known, ancient and reputed Bounds thereof,

The Case is

The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and
Planters of the City of London for the first Colony of Vir-
ginia by their Charter of Orders under their Common
Seal bearing date the 10th day of November 1618 directed
to the then Governor & Council of Virginia, amongst other
things, Require them with all convenient speed to put
in execution a former Order of their Court for the lay-
ing and setting out by bounds and Metes, three thousand
acres of land in the best and most convenient place of
the Territory of Jamestown in Virginia & near adjoining to
the said Town to be the Seat and Land of the Governor
of Virginia for the time being & his Successors, and to be
called by the name of the Governors Land: Which Land
is ordered to be of the free Grounds by the common la-
bor of the People sent thither at the Companys Charges
and of the Lands formerly conquered or purchased of
the Pasquahais, & of other Grounds next adjoining. And

the said Treasurer & Company by their said Orders require the then Governor and Council to Survey or cause to be Surveyed all the Lands in the said Orders mentioned, and to return the said Surveys under their hands & Seals to the said Treasurer & Company.

In May 1625, William Clayborne then Surveyor General of Virginia, Certifyes that in an Extract of all the Titles & Estates of Land sent home by Sr Francis Wyat then Governor of Virginia to the Lords of His Majestys Privy Council, according to their order, three thousand Acres of Land are set down as laid out for the place of the Governor under the title of the Corporation of James City

The first of June 1643 the General Court of Virginia, grant to Sr William Berkeley then Governor 984 acres of land adjoining to the land successively belonging to the Governor called by the name of Green Spring, bounded South South East upon the Governors land to the said Sr William in fee.

[P. 108] The 4th of June 1646 The Council of Virginia by their order, reciting that a Survey of 3000 acres belonging to the place of Governor and a Survey of 1090 acres belonging to the said Sr William Berkeley was then presented to the Board (by which last Survey it did appear that the land granted to the sd Sr William Berkeley in 1643 did contain 1090 acres) did sign a Grant of the said 1090 acres to the said Sr William

Berkeley & his heirs for ever which land is bounded South South East upon the land belonging to the place of Governor And the said S^r William Berkeley did then desire of the Board to have a Lease for 21 years of Seventy acres part of the land belonging to the place of Governor & next adjoining to his own divident of 1090 acres. Principally that in case any terror should be found in the Survey produced by taking in less than 3000 acres, it might be made up rather out of the said Seventy acres Leased than to the prejudice of S^r William Berkelys own Divident: Upon which consideration the Council did then grant the said 1090 acres in fee and the said Seventy acres for 21 years to the s^d S^r William Berkeley then Governor.

The 9th of October 1652 S^r William Berkeley obtains a Patent from the then Governor for the said 1090 acres to him and his heirs for ever.

The 27th of September 1664 the Council of Virginia con-
firme & Renew the Grant of the s^d 1090 acres to the said S^r
William Berkeley in fee, and the Lease of the s^d 70 acres to
him for 21 years then to come, the said S^r William being then Governor

The 9th of April 1674 The Council of Virginia do con-
firme & renew the Grant of the said 1090 acres to the said S^r
William Berkeley in fee, & the Lease of the s^d 70 acres to him for
99 years from that time, the s^d S^r William Berkeley being then
Governor.

The 15th of October 1674 An Act of a General Assembly is
passed to ratify & confirm the said 1090 acres in fee, and the said

70 acres for 99 years to the said S^r William Berkeley then Governor

In all these several Leases, Patent and Act of Assembly particular Reference is had to the first Grant of the Council in 1646.

S^r William Berkeley devises the said 1090 acres [1646] to Dame Frances his wife / in Fee, who after the death of S^r William intermarrys with Philip Ludwell Esq^r father of the said Philip Ludwell who is now in possession thereof by Title under the said Dame Frances.

The Governors of Virginia Successively by virtue of their Office have been in possession of the whole 3000 acres from the time of its being laid out by the said Order of the Treas^r and Company in 1618 untill the year 1643 when S^r William Berkeley then Gov^r was possessed of the said 3000 Acres as Governor, and of the 1090 acres as his fee, & so continued possessed of both Tracts untill the year 1677 except a small Interval of time during the Bleuruation.

From the time of S^r William Berkelys leaving the Government of Virginia (which was a short time before his death) the said Dame Frances his wife & those claiming under her have been in possession of about 600 acres part of the said 3000 Acres, claiming the same as part of the 1090 acres granted to S^r William Berkely as above set forth: And the Governors of Virginia Successively have been possessed of the Remainder of the

said 3000 acres by vertue of the Letters Patents creat-
ing them Governors.

King Charles the 2^d by his Charter made the
10th day of October in the 28th year of his Reign, doth
declare & Grant that all Lands then possessed by the
several and respective Planters or Inhabitants of Virginia
are & shall be confirmed & established to them & their heirs
for ever, where the Property of any particular mans In-
terest in any Lands there shall not be altered or pre-
judiced by reason thereof

Upon a Procession made the 5th of Decemr 1715
for laying out the bounds between the said 3000 Acres
& the sd 1090 Acres in pursuance of an Act of Assembly
made in the 9th year of Queen Anne Ent^d An Act for
settling the Titles & bounds of Lands &c His Majestys Lieu-
tenant Governor did in his Majestys behalf declare his
disagreement to the bounds then processioned, and there-
upon according to the directions of the said Act a Jury
and two Surveyors were Ordered to lay out and pros-
eion the sd Lands in controversy

By which Juries Verdict & Platts of the sd Sur-
veyors returned to the said County Court, It / appears
that the bounds processioned the said fifth day of Decemr
were not the bounds of the 3000 acres, but that the same
take in about 30 acres wh^ere are claimed by the sd Philip
Ludwell as part of the 1090 acres. On arguing which Verdict

the Kings Attorney opposed Recording the same, by reason the Bounds therein found did not take in 3000 acres which is the full complement of Land claimed by the King for the use of his Governor which matter being over ruled by the Court, they ordered the said Verdict to be recorded as containing & ascertaining the true Bounds of the said three thousand Acres and ordered the King to pay Costs. From which Judgement the Kings Attorney did appeal to the General Court where the Cause lies undetermined.

Note The said 3000 Acres are bounded on all parts by natural known & undisputed Bounds, except on that part thereof which Jones to the Divident of 1090 acres. The 70 Acres Leased & confirmed by so many several Grants & at last by Act of Assembly tho described to joine upon the 1090 acres cannot be found, nor are the Boundaries thereof to be discovered the s^t Philip Ludwell denying he has any part thereof in his possession altho there be upwards of 40 years of the Lease thereof unexpired.

Upon which Case The Questions are
Whether the 3000 acres ordered to be laid off for the use of the Governors of Virginia in the year 1618 and by them possessed till the year 1643 ought not to be found & settled before the bounds of the 1090 Acres granted to S^r William Berkeley & said to be bounded

upon the 3000 acres can be known.

Whether the Concession of S^r Wm Berkeley before the Council in 1666 That if the Survey of the 3000 Acres should fall short of that quantity (which quantity was by him then acknowledged to be belonging to the place of Governor) the same should be made up out of the 70 acres Leased rather than out of the 1090 Acres will not oblige those claiming under S^r William Berkeley to make up the said 3000 acres out of the 1090 Acres, the s^d Land ordered for the Governor falling short of its quantity above 500 acres. Especially if those claiming under S^r Wm Berkeley hold more Land than is mentioned in their Grants.

[1665/]
Whether the King's Grant of the 1090 Acres to S^r William Berkeley said to be bounded on the 3000 acres, shall be good against Succeeding Governors, the same as now claimed taking away a great part of the said 3000 acres.

Whether the King be barred in point of time, his Governors not having been in possession of about 600 acres part of the said 3000 acres since the year 1677. And if the said Charter of King Charles the 2^d shall bind the King in this case, S^r William Berkeley being Governor of Virginia at the time of granting the s^d Charter and in possession of the said 3000 Acres in right of his office at the same time.

[p. 52] Endorsed

State of the Case between
The King & Philip Ludwell Esqr.
concerning the Governor's Land

Also Endorsed Virginia^E / State of the Case between, the
King & Philip Ludwell Esqr / in relation to the Governor's
Land, &c / referred to, in Col. / Spotswood Letter / of 24th May
1716. / Rec^d 25th July 1716 / P. 82. / Ent^d 3 folio 220.
Read 17th August Do

To the Hon^{ble} Alexand^r Spotswood Esq^r¹⁷⁰⁵
His Majestys Lieutenant Governor of
Virginia

Sr.

In Obedience to yr Commands we here lay be-
fore you the state of his Maj^t Revenue in Virginia as
it stands at this time. In what manner the Accounts
are Audited & kept, & by wt ways & means the said
Revenues are raised, All which we take Leave to Represent
by the several Specimens herewith deliver'd to yr Hon^r and
are hereafter severally referred to, & distinguished by their
Numbers

1. His Maj^t has two separate Revenues here, w^t are
Distinctly Accounted for, One arising on Two shillings
for every hhd, Box, Chest, Case or barrel of Tobacco
Exported, fifteen pence p^t Ton for every Ship or Vessel
entering in this Colony in order to unload any Goods
or with design to carry any Tobacco or other Merchan-
dize hence, & Six pence p^t pole for every Passenger Im-
ported, This is raised by Act of Assembly for the better
support of his Majestys Government here, & is appropriated
for that purpose by the 5^d Act of Assembly, And five
shillings for every P^t to take up fifty Acres of Waste Land,
raised and appropriated by one other Act of Assembly, to-
gether with sundry fines & forfeitures which may acci-
dentally happen. Out of this Act^t of the Revenue are

paid the Govern^{mt}: salary, his House-Rent, Three hundred
8. fifty pounds p Ann to the Council, One Hund^d
pounds to ye Auditor of his Majestys plantations, One
Hund^d pounds to ye Solicitor of Virgⁿ, Forty pounds to
the Attorney Gen^{lt} One Hund^d pounds to the Clerke
of the Council, Ten pounds to ye Gunner at James
Town, Twelve pounds to ye Armorer. Rewards for the
several Ministers that shall be appointed to preach be-
fore the Gen^{lt} Courts. Together with all the Contin-
gent Charges of ye Government

2. The other Revenue arises from y^e 25 rents of one
Shill^d or Twelve pounds of Tobaco, paid by the several
Proprietors Annually for every fifty Acres of Land held of
his Maj^y in Virgⁿ (except the Land within the bound of
the Northern Neck which was granted away to ye late
Lord Culpeper & others & for which is paid six pounds
Thirteen Shill^d & four pence Yearly to his Majesty as an
acknowledgment) And for all Lands that Escheat to his
Maj^y there is a Composition p^d of Two pence for every
acre, By the person as shall obtain a grant for the same,
Out of this Revenue is paid by the Kings Comand, One
Hund^d pounds p Ann to the Bishop of Londons Comisary,
Sixty pounds a year to the Attorney Gen^{lt} of this Domi-
nion, And one Hund^d pounds for the charge of every
Oyer & Terminer Court, These are all the Salaries at
pre^t Established on this Revenue, And we beg leave to

Observe as the Revenue of Two Shillings p^t Hogshead &c has
several times fallen short (as at present) of Defraying the
necessary Charges of ye Government. His Majestys Royal
Predecessors have been graciously pleased upon applica-
tion from hence to make good the Deficiency out of
the Revenue of 2t rents which was formerly lodgd in
the hands of his Majestys Receiv^r. Sent here, that it
might be ye readier to make use of on any such Extraor-
dinary Occasion but of Late years it has generally been
order'd into ye Exchequer in Gt^t Bⁿ even before it hath
been Receiv'd, which we humbly conceive may be of dan-
gerous Consequence to Virginia as it may happen, There
is also another Revenue arising by the Imposition of four
pence p^t Gallon on Liquors, & five pounds p^t pole on Slaves
Imported, but this not being perpetual nor coming into
the hands of his Maj^t Receiv^r. but rais'd on particular Oc-
casions, such as building and furnishing the Capitoll,
The Governor's house & other public Edifices & Defraying
some particular Expences here, & usually put into the
hands of a Treasurer appointed by the Assembly, we shall
take no further notice of it.

3. The Revenue of Two Shillings p^t Hhd fifteen pence p^t
Ton & Six pence p^t pole is collected by the Naval Officers
who are appointed by the Gov^r. these Officers bring their
Acc^ts every half year to ye Auditor a Specimen of wh^t
is herewith (N^o. 2) this Acc^t being Exam^d and found R^t

the Officer signs it & swears to the truth of it after w^{ch}
the Auditor gives him a Certificate to ye Receiv^r Genl. sig.
nifying how much is due to the King upon that Acct.
a copy of wch is (No. 3) these Naval Officers Accts^s are bun-
dled up in years endors'd & kept in the Auditors Office
in the Capitll in Apartm^ts made in Close Cases for
yt purpose so yt any one of them may be produced as
soon as asked for.

4. The Drents for ye Northern Neck the fine Shds
for R^ts and Compositions for Tschats are paid directly
to ye Receiv^r Genl. And accounted for by him to ye
Auditor. The money is all paid out by Warrants from
the Gov^r to ye Receiv^r Genl who having prepaid the
acct^s of his Receipts and Payments (which is half yearly)
brings it to ye Auditor & produces his Certificates, War-
rants and other Vouchers, to prove every Article and
then is passed by the Auditor and layd before the
Gov^r in Council who after Examining the Accts and
Swearing the Receiv^r Genl. to the truth therof passes
it a Specimen of this is N^o. 4 Three of these Accts^s
are passed one is given to ye Gov^r and is Tran-
scribed into a book kept in the Council Office, One
is sent by the Auditor here to the Auditor Genl. of
his Ma^t plantations, And the other is sent by the
Receiv^r Genl. to ye Treasury in Great Britain.

5. The Revenue of Drents is paid by the people

29

either to ye several Sheriffs or to ye Receiver General
as they please according to ye liberty given by the
late orders of Government (N^o 5) And the Sheriff
prepares Duplicates of ye Rent Role of his County
in ye form directed by the said Orders (N^o 6) Then
Rent Roles being Exam^d by the Auditor and the Sher.
iffs sworn thereto and signed by the Auditor and
Sheriff, The Audit^r gives him a Certificate to ye Receiv^r
Gen^r (N^o 7) One of these Rent Roles is given to ye
Sheriff, to deliver to ye Clerk of his County Court
to be kept in his Office & expos'd every Court Day by
being hung up in the Court House, the other is en.
dors'd, bundled up & kept in the Auditors Office in
ye Capitoll in ye same manner as the Naval Officers Acc^t

6 The Receiv^r Gen^r having prepared the Gen^r Acc^t
of his Receipts and Payments of ye Drents brings it to
ye Auditor with his certificates and other Vouchers and
it is pass'd and Recorded and Transmited as the Acc^t
of ye other Revenue a Specimen whereof is (N^o 8)

7 The Contingent charges arise from several neces.
sary Services done & Disbursements made by the Gov^r
Orders, a particular Acc^t whereof with the proper Vouchers
are produced to the Audit^r who being by him Exam^d and
allowed he gives a Certificate thereof, upon which ye Gov^r
issues a Warrant to ye Receiv^r Gen^r for ye payment of
the same wh^{ch} Warrant Justifies the Receiv^r Gen^r Acc^t

[1055] Charging of it in the Genl Act of the Revenue.

This Sr we humbly conceive is what you
were pleaseid to require of us the last time we had
the hon^t to wait on you, but if in anything we
have mistaken yr Honours Intentions we shall ready-
ly obey yr further Commands and on all Occasions
endeavour to Demonstrate our selves as we Really are
Y^r Hon^r.

Most Obedient Humble Servants

Thos Ludwell Auditor

Nath^{ll} Harrison D^r Rev Gen^t

[1056] endorsed

Virginia

Report of the Officers of ye Revenue
touching the Funds out of which the said
Revenues arise and the manner of auditing
keeping the Accoupts thereof.

1716.

[Further endorsed see p. 464]

Remarks

[1457]

On the Report of the Officers of the Revenue, touching the Funds out of which the said Revenues arise, and the manner of auditing and keeping the Accoupts thereof

The Right Hon^{ble} The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations having required me to transmitt an Accoupt of His Majesty's Revenues here, by what ways and means they are raised, and in what manner the Accoupts thereof are audited and kept I thereupon judging it the proper province of the Auditor and Receiver General to prepare a State of that matter did require them to draw up a Report thereof in order to be transmitted to the said Lords Commissioners of Trade, a Report was accordingly prepar'd by the said Officers, but ob- serving therein many Errors and misrepresentations, both as to the manner of raising, & of auditing & keep- ing the said Accoupts, I thought it necessary to in- form the said Officers thereof, to the end they might prepare a more exact Report, such as I might trans- mitt home as a true Answer to the Commands of the said Lords Commissioners: Nevertheless the said Officers by delaying for so long a time to deliver any other State of the said Revenues, seeming to adhere to their first Report, I am oblig'd to transmitt

the same and accompany it with the following Observations.

1st. Whereas in the said Report it is affirm'd that the Revenue of five Shillings for every Right to take up fifty Acres of land is rais'd and appropriated by Act of Assembly, it seems strange that the Officers of the Revenue, should so far mistake the Original of that Branch thereof, for as it was at first established in the year 1699, by an Order of Council both as a means to increase the Revenue, then much in Arrear, and as a Conveniency for the people who were desirous to take up greater Quantities of Land than they could claim for Importation of persons into the Country, so it has continued ever since as a matter of favour allowed the people by the Government and a Seasonable Addition to His Majesty's Revenue without any Act to appropriate the same, except only that in the year 1706. a Clause was inserted in one Act of that Assembly, whereby this Revenue was established and appropriated towards the Support of the Government, but that Act which it seems the Officers of the Revenue would now insinuate to be in force was soon after the passing thereof repealed by her late Majesty; and 'tis hop'd will never be revived by any Governor who has at heart the Interest of the Crown, and is desirous that the people should distinguish between what they owe

295

to the indulgence and grace of their Sovereign and what they may claim as their Right by the Established Laws of the Country -

12. It may seem somewhat surprizing that the Revenue accruing to His Majesty by Compositions for Escheat Land, should be affirm'd in the Report to be only two pence for every Acre, since the Charter of Virginia (which the Officers of the Revenue cannot be suppos'd ignorant of) has established that Composition at two pounds of Tobacco per acre: but this Assertion of theirs may be easily explain'd if the practice of these Officers be considered, for notwithstanding the Express words of the Charter reserve to His Majesty two pounds of tobacco to be paid by the Grantee for every Acre of Land found to Escheat, the said Officers have thought fitt with-out any Authority to change the said Composition tobacco into money at the rate of a penny per pound, by which alteration it is plain that His Majesty has been a Considerable Loser, No one who is to receive so great a benefit as the Grant of improved Lands for so small a consideration, but would willingly pay in as good tobacco and as convenient, as the Officers of the Revenue could desire; and such tobacco has never been less valuable than a penny per pound; and in none of the several scented County's, less than ten Shillings a hundred, but when tobacco has risen in value, as particularly

these two years past, that which the Officers of the Revenue have accepted at a penny per pound has been known to be sold at above double that value; but the true mystery of accepting money rather than tobacco (which these Officers would now insinuate as a standing Rule) is this, That tho' the Receiver General accounts for no more than two pence Sterling for every Acre, yet he has obliged the people to pay him at the rate of nineteen penny weight Spanish Coin for every five Shillings, so that reckoning the difference of Exchange between Sterling and the Virginia currency at 6 p^t Cent the Receiver General gains thirteen per cent upon all the money he receives for Composition of Escheat Lands, and when money and bills are at par (as it sometimes happens here) he has no less than nineteen per cent clear gain in his own pockett, by this taking money instead of tobacco, tho' it is plain that His Majesty loses by that alteration: and it is the more unwarrantable to exact upon the people, seeing the Revenue is no ways increased by it.

In the same paragraph of the Report there appears another Misrepresentation viz that the charge of holding the Courts of Oyer and Terminer is paid out of the Quitt Rents. If these Officers knew no better they must be very ignorant of their business since the Decompts of the Revenue (if they keep any) would have shown that this charge has been always paid out of the 2 Shillings per

hogshead. And they ought to know that the Quitt rents cannot be charg'd with this or any other Expence of the Government without His Majesty's particular Warrant.

I am not ignorant that the Officers of the Revenue were the principal Contrivers of the Address from the Generall Assembly to his Majesty for appropriating the whole Quitt rents to the use of the Country, and that it was by them that the Assembly were drawn into that mistaken notion that the Quitt rents were now called into the Exchequer, but I could not imagine that the said Officers would so openly own themselves to be the authors of that misrepresentation by repeating it here in the report, tho' it be altogether foreign to the Subject in hand; That revenue is still in the same channell it ever was, All Draughts made thereon are directed to the Receiver Generall here, and the money remains in his hands till His Majesty is please'd to order the payment thereof to such uses as His Majesty thinks fitt, which is agreeable to the constant custom heretofore: And whenever his Majesty shall be please'd to direct the deficiency of the two shillings per hogshead to be supplied out of the Quitt rents the Receiver Generall will have wherewithal to discharge it either by the balance in his hands or by what shall accrue upon the next Years Account.

3. If instead of keeping the Naval Officers Accoupts

in bundles in the Auditors Office, as the Report inti-
mates, such Accompts were also transcribd into books
to be kept by the Receiver Generall, those Officers would
then be some Check upon one another and would better
answer the end of their establishment, but if (as the
Custom is now) the Auditor only sees the particular
Accompts, and the Receiver Generall alone swears to
the truth of the whole charge and discharge barely
upon the Auditors Certificate, the collection of His Ma-
jesty's revenue must be acknowledgd much more liable
to Frauds than when the whole management was in
one single person, for then, he who made Oath to the
Generall Accomp't was satisfied of his own knowledge of
the truth of the particulars, but if the Receiver Generall
is only to receive what the Auditor thinks fit to cer-
tify to him as due, without any other knowledge of
the produce of His Majesty's Revenues, it must be own'd
he swears very much at random, and that after the
increase of Charge for two Officers, the Auditor can
only control the Receiver, but the Receiver knows no-
thing of the transactions of the other. It is fit
also to remark that the Touchers and particular Ac-
counts of the Revenue which are said to ly in Bu-
ndles in the Auditors Office are not above ten years date
and that no accompts of Vouchers are any where to be
found beyond that time.

4th: Tho' it is allowed in that Report that the
five shillings for Rights, and the Compositions for £s.
cheats are paid directly to the Receiver Generall and ac-
counted for by him to the Auditor, yet the Report does
not sett forth in what manner that Account ^(p. 460) is made
up, and indeed it is difficult to find out what check
the Auditor has on the Receiver Generall in these par-
ticulars; for there does not appear in the Auditors
Office any one Account of either, except only two loose
papers containing the Receipts of the present Deputy Re-
ceiver, since Colonel Byrd went for England, and as
the Auditor has no Voucher, so neither is there to be
found in the Receiver Generalls Office any book wherein
the particular Receipts of these two branches of the
Revenue are contained. How the same is accounted for
to the Auditor is hard to determine, when it plainly
appears by the Generall Account that His Majesty has
no credit for the difference between nineteen penny
weight Spanish Coin (at which rate the greatest part
both of the Rights and Compositions are receiv'd) and
five shillings, current money at which the same is paid away.

In the same paragraph It is affirmed that
the Accoupts of the Revenue are examined in Council.
This Fallacious Insinuation seems inserted to make it
believ'd that the whole Accoupts of Receipts & payments
with all the Vouchers, after the Auditors examination

are again under another Scrutiny before the Governor and Council, but is very far from being true; All that has ever been brought before the Council to my knowledge has been only the Generall Accompts of the Revenue with the Auditors Certificate thereon that the Accompts are true and duly examined by him, and all that is to be done by the Governor in Council is only to swear the Receiver Generall to the truth thereof, and to certify his being so sworne, And this these Officers insist on to be conformable to their Instructions, now would it be advisable for the Governor to enjoyn any other examination, unless he was minded to be affronted, and to have his orders contumied, Seeing the Auditor has plainly declar'd he will submitt to no Regulation whatever, even tho' directed by His Majestys Instructions without the particular Order of the Auditor Generall of the plantations.

5th: It would be of advantage to His Majestys Service if the Officers of the Revenue would give their Assistance towards the better Execution of the Orders of Government mentioned in this paragraph, for tho' the Report would inferr that every thing directed by those Orders is duly complied with, yet these Officers know very well that almost every Article thereof was disputed by them, when I first proposed the same. That particularly the inserting the Patentees names in the

Rentroll, was opposed by the Auditor with much passion, and that the Rentroll transcribed and given as a Specimen in this Report is the only one of that year, that comes near the intention of those orders. The Auditor also knows that in the County where he resides the Rentroll was never delivered into the Clerks Office nor hung up in the Court house; and there has been the same neglect in some other Counties.

16th I shall observe on this paragraph that the Recounts of the Receipt of the Trutl rents pass in the same manner as those of the two shillings per hogshead Viz. the Rentrolls are examined by the Auditor, but the Receiver Generall sees none of them, he only takes what money or tobacco the Auditor certifies to be due, And if the Auditor should happen to make any mistake in his Calculation, the Receiver Generall has no opportunity of rectifying it, tho' he is obliged to swear that the general Account he gives in, contains the whole produce of that Revenue, And tho' (as is before observed) he knows no more than what the Auditor thinks fit to inform him of, And here it may not be improper to remark that there is a near Relationship between the present Auditor and Receiver Generall and that of late years a more than usual Friendship is grown between them, I must here also observe that

the recording the Generall Accompts, mentioned in
this and the fourth paragraph of the report was
never practised till about four years ago, that I di-
rected the Generall Accompts to be entered in a book
in the Council Office, finding there were no such
Accompts regularly kept by either of the Officers con-
cerned. I have also endeavoured to bring those Of-
ficers to enter in particular Books the several Re-
ceipts of the 2 shillings per hoghead, the port Dutys,
the head money, the fines and forfeitures, and the
Rights for Land; and also to enter the particular Rent-
rolls of each County annually, with an Account of
all arrears of Quitt rents due to His Majesty and the
Compositions for Escheats, and that these Books might
be left in the respective Offices for the information of
of those who may succeed to the same, and that
both the Governor and those Officers may have Re-
course thereto for the discovery of any concealments
of His Majestys dues, which can never be done while
the Accounts are kept in the confused manner they
are at present, intermixed with the private dealings of
the Receiver Generall, and not lodged in the Office ap-
pointed for that purpose: But this Regulation tho'
conformable to the express words of His Majestys In-
struction is refused to be complied with. —
qth. The Contingent charges 'tis true consist of

many various disbursements for the public Service of the Government, and an account thereof with the particular Receipts is brought to, and Examined by the Auditor, but this Account is never entered in any book as all Payments out of His Majestys Revenue ought to be.

Virginia

[1000]

Remarks on the Report of
the Officers of the Revenue

1716 -

Endorsed Virginia^E / Report of the Officers of the /
Revenue to Col: Spotswood, touching / the Funds out of
which the sd. Revenue / arrives, and the manner of
keeping the / Accounts, and Auditing the same, with /
Remarks thereon. / referred to, in Col: Spotswood
Letter / of 24th May 1716. / ^{Recd July 25th} ^{Read Aug 5, 7th} } 1716. / P. 83. /
End^d 3 folio 122.

The Accownt of His Majesties Revenue of Two Shillings per Hogshead &c. Arising within the Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1715 To the 25th of October 1715. [1715]

The Receiver Generall doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The Acc ^t of the Upper District of James River.	£ 216: 4: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Acc ^t of the District of York River.	650: 12: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Acc ^t of the District of Potomack River.	122: 10: 11
The Acc ^t of the District of Rappahanock River.	274: 0: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Acc ^t of the Lower District of James River.	131: 6: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Acc ^t of Sundry Rights for Land Sold.	92: 0: 0
The Acc ^t of the District of Accomack.	23: 7: 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£ 1514: 3: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Rec^r Gen^l doth also Discharge himself by the payment of the following Summs-

By Ballance of the last Accownt.	£ 1709: 19: 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Half a years Salary to the Governor.	1000: 0: 0
By Half a years Housrent to the Governor.	75: 0: 0
By Half a years Salary to the Councill.	175: 0: 0
By Half a years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations.	50: 0: 0
By Half a years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia.	50: 0: 0
By Half a years Salary to the Attorney Generall.	20: 0: 0
By Half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Councill.	50: 0: 0
By Half a years Salary to the Surveyor of James Towne.	5: 0: 0
By Half a years Salary to the Gunner.	6: 0: 0
By Warrant to the Ministers Attending one Gentleman & Assembly.	10: 0: 0
By Warrant to the King of the Savoy Indians for 4 Stroudwater Blankets at 10/- each & 1 flap at 5/- Deliver'd him as a reward to him & three of his Men that came in to treat of a Peace July 1715.	3: 17: 3
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 20 p Cent on £ 14 22: 3: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	142: 4: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Auditor at 25 p Cent on £ 1371: 18: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	68: 11: 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Rec ^r Gen ^l on the same Summ.	68: 11: 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
So that the sume Disbursed amounts to.	£ 3513: 5: 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there will remain due to enable the Receiver Generall to discharge this Acc ^t , the sum of.	1999: 2: 3
	£ 5514: 3: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Acc^t of Contingencies which is very much greater then heretofore, by means of the necessary Relief afforded to South Carolina & some Extra-ordinary charges to secure the Government from the insults of the Indians cannot be brought into this Acc^t Several of the Claims not being return'd -

Certificates of the Governor & Auditor

I have carefully examined the within Account of His Maj^{ie} Revenue commencing the 25th of April 1715, and ending the 25th of October 1715, And compared every Article with its proper Voucher, produced by Nathaniel Harrison Esq^r Deputy Receiver General, and finds the Charge duly stated amounting to One Thousand five Hundred & fourteen pounds three Shillings, and one penny half penny Sterling, And Likewise the Discharge of His Majesties Revenue which amounts to Three Thousand five Hundred, & thirteen pounds five Shillings and four pence half penny Sterling for which proper Vouchers have been likewise produced by the said Deputy Receiver General, So that there will be due to Enable the Receiver General to Balance this Account the sum of One Thousand, Nine Hundred, Ninety and Nine pounds Two Shillings and Three pence Sterling.

The foregoing Account Stated & Searched by the Deputy Receiver General Compared and Examined by Phillip Ludwell Esq^r Deputy Auditor, I have Receiv'd in Council and do believe it to be a true Charge & Discharge of the Revenue for the 4th Time

[1-76] Endorsed Virginia^E, N^o. 4, "the Receiver General's Acc^t / of the Revenue of 2nd p^{re}rog^t / from 25th of April 1715, to 25th Oct^t / following, referred to, in Col^o. 1 Spotswood's letter / of 24th May 1716 / Rec^d 25th } July 1716 / Read 17th August D^r / P: 87. / Ent^d 4 fol^o. 129.

[on one large sheet of paper]

Deut Rents

[D-79]

For the year 1714.

According as they have been paid to the Receiver Generall
For the Pattenled Lands in the Isle of Wight County

Names of the Proprietors	Names of the Pattenles	Num ^b of Acres	Money or Tolls	Monckha ^{Tab^b}
Joseph Hopeland	Nath ^{ll} Dass	400	.....	96
John Mongo	.....	100	.....	24
John Liverash	Timothy Fenn	70	0.1.7.	
Sam ^{ll} Davis	John Davis	300	.....	72
Ruben Proctor	.....	100	.....	24
Philip Wheaden	.....	175	.....	42
Richard Grey	.....	100	.....	24
Franc ^s Lee	.....	50	.....	12
George Barlow	.....	86	.....	21
Roger Hodge	Timothy Fenn	80	.....	20
Elias Hodge	Timothy Fenn	50	.....	12
Math Jordan	John Seward	300	0.6.0	
Franc ^s Wrenn	Franc ^s Longland	650	0.13.0	
John Harrison	John Seward	350	0..7.0	
Tho: Ward	Peter Hull	400	0..8.0	
Mich de loach	.....	100	0..2..0	
John Wombwell	.....	300	0..6..0	
Franc ^s Palmer	.....	80	.....	20
John Atkinson	.....	200	.....	48

Names of the Proprietors	Names of the Patients	Number of acres	Money in Tolls	Aronoka Tolls
Edward Boykin	Edward Boykin	1420	1.8.6	
John Sojourner		240	---	58
Frank Baum	John Sweet	200	0.4.0	
Frank Williamson	Robt Williamson	2075	2.3.0	
George Williamson	Robt Williamson	2305	2.6.1	
Edward Harris	Thomt Harris	510	---	123
Robt Harris	Edw. Harris	270	---	65
James Lampson		1200	---	288
Peter Hayes	Robt Flake	600	---	144
James Atkinson		200	---	48
William Goodman		250	0.5.0	
William Clark		100	---	24
Thomt Davis		300	---	72
Rich ^d Jones		200	---	48
John Parson		155	---	37
John Stephenson		260	---	62
John Stephenson jun ^r		162	---	39
Rich ^d Bennett		100	---	24
James Briggs		160	---	37
Robt Davis		50	---	12
Chriss ^r Hollyman		235	---	56
John Sherrar	Alexander Sherrar	100	---	24
Robt Monge	Wllm Davis	200	0.4.0	
Thomt Barrow		200	---	48

Names of the Proprietors	Names of the Tenants	Numb of acres	Money in Pounds	Amount of Rent
Randolph Revill	Randolph Revill	100	0..2..0	
Abraham Bralow	Abr. Bralow	440	---	104
Joseph Varser		293	---	56
Geo: Carter	Geo: Moore	200	0..4..0	
John Thom:	Edm ^t Palmer	584	---	140
John Jones		300	---	72
Rob ^t Edwards	Arthur Smith	250	0..5..0	
Wad ^t Fulgham	Jnr. Fulgham	500	---	120
Anthony Fulgham	Jnr. Fulgham	250	---	.60
Tho Woodley		640	---	154
John Wantley		360	---	86
James Day	Rich ^t Bennett	1300	1..6..0	
Henry Hart		50	0..1..0	
Ant ^t Hadley		150	0..3..0	
Virgine Smith		100	---	24
Thom ^t Turner		100	0..2..0	
Will ^m Hinshin		570	0..11..3	
William Crumpler	Geo: Williamson	200	0..4..0	
Rich ^t Lewis	Thom ^t Reeves	300	0..6..0	
Thom ^t Joyner	Thom ^t Joyner	250	---	60
Rob ^t Hodge	Rob ^t Hodge	685	0..13..8	
Henry Hart		150	---	36
William Bridger	Jos: Bridger	10938	10..18..3	
		31528	23..10..6	2620 $\frac{3}{4}$

Proprietors	Pattentees	Numbr acres	Money dols		Monroka Tots
Tho Dales	Willm. Pickson	150	.....		36
John Norworthy		300	0..6..0		
Robt. Long		50	0..1..0		
Geo. Lear	Tho. Savary	678	0..13..6		
Robt. Ruffin		100	0..2..0		
Willm. Atkinson	Tho. Atkinson	450	0..9..0		
And: Woodley		532	.....		128
John Allen	Arthur Allen	1800	1..16..0		
Nath th } Burnell James }		7500	7..10..0		
Thos. Norworthy	John Norworthy	1000	1..0..0		
James Webb		300	.....		72
Anthony Fulgham	James Wallon	344	0..7..0		
Martha Allen		150	0..3..0		
Robt. Clark	John Clark	450	0..6..6		
John Penny		300	0..6..0		
Robt. King		333	0..6..8		
Frank Parker	Thom th Parker	210	0..4..2		
Nathl th Bagnall		165	0..3..4		
Thos Parker		50	0..1..0		
Joseph Smith	Willm. Smith	1500	1..10..0		
Stephen Smith		500	0..10..0		
Thom th Pitt		700	0..14..0		
Thom th Applewhite	Henry Applewhite	450	0..9..0		
Thom th Brewer	Thom th Butler	650	0..13..0		
Richd th Ratclifer		200	0..4..0		
Thom th Marshall		90	0..1..10		
Edwd th Long		150	0..3..6		
Henry Pitt	Tho. Butterm	800	0..16..0		

Proprietors	Partners	Number acres	Money or cells	Monotka Jobs
Antho T. Holliday	Hann. Marshall	630	...	
Jesna Jordan.		230	0.. 4.. 7	
John Wright.	Thomt Wright	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Thome Mosecrop.	Nich. Ashew	200	...	48
Nich. Fulgham.		250	0.. 5.. 0	
John Gales.	Thomt Woodward	1150	0.. 11.. 7	
Capt. John Pitt.	John Moore	850	0.. 17.. 0	
Richd. Wilkinson.		100	0.. 2.. 0	
Sam ^{ll} . Garland		150	0.. 3.. 0	
Robt. Rich ^{ds} . Jnr.		250	0.. 5.. 0	
Robt. Richards		150	.. 3.. 0	
John Garland.		100	0.. 2.. 0	
Thos. Whitley.		100	0.. 2.. 0	
Nich. Fulgham		100	0.. 2.. 0	
Jos. Bridger.		100	0.. 2.. 0	
Jno. White.		190	0.. 4.. 0	
Ges. Norsworth		450	0.. 9.. 0	
Hugh Bracy.		600	0.. 12.. 0	
Rich ^{ds} . Reynolds.		213	0.. 1.. 3	35
Laath. Wiggs.		500	0.. 10.. 0	
James Bragg.		550	0.. 11.. 0	
Henry Applewhite.		450	...	108
John Trigell.		100	0.. 2.. 0	
Thome Summerill		100	...	24
Arthur Smith.		2725	2.. 19.. 2	184
Nath. Ridley.	William Putwatt	200	0.. 4.. 0	
Thomt Walton.	Will ^{ms} Garrett	350	0.. 7.. 0	
Timothy Jaynes		100	...	24
Elija Reynolds.		816	0.. 16.. 0	

Proprietor	Pattentee	Numd acres	Money or bills	Aronoka Job:
Jere. Floyd		100	0 .. 2..0	
John Duke		150	0 .. 3..0	
William Bodie		1325	-----	318
Math: Lowry		150	0 .. 3..0	
Joona Turner		250	0 .. 5..0	
John Nevil		350	-----	84
Martha Beale		467	-----	112
Dan'l Nelleboy		100	0 .. 2..0	
Rich ^d Mathews		50	-----	12
Simon Everett		1100	-----	264
Nich ^s Ashur		87	-----	21
Thom ^s Dickson		200	0 .. 4..0	
John Gardner		250	0 .. 5..0	
Rich ^d Vick		170	0 .. 3..5	
John Prisott	Walter Water	50	0 .. 1..0	
Marg ^t Jordan		150	-----	36
Benj ^d Jordan		250	0 .. 5..0	
James Jordan		270	0 .. 5..5	
Rich ^d Jordan		174	0 .. 3..6	
Thom ^s Giles	Robt. Puffin	880	-----	211
Giles Driver		200	0 .. 4..0	
John Butler		200	0 .. 4..0	
John Watts		175	0 .. 3..6	
Rich ^d Cooley	Amb: Bennett	170	0 .. 3..4	
Will ^m Godwin		400	0 .. 8..0	
James Edwards	Thom ^s Whitley	100	0 .. 2..0	
		37964	32.0..3	2034 $\frac{1}{2}$

Proprietors	Pattenties	Num ^b acres	Money in bills	Monks tob ^e
Will ^m . Turner	John Turner	350	0..7..0	
Thom ^s . English		100	..	24
Will ^m . Bryant		200	..	48
John Bryant		200	..	48
Hodge Connel		420	..	100
John Rogers		200	..	48
Will ^m . Davtry		200	0..6..0	
Roger Nevil		200	..	48
Rob ^t . Smalley		1140	..	274
Henry Gay	Rob ^t . Lawrence	150	..	36
John Teesley		350	..	84
Rich ^t . Hutchings		300	..	72
John Powel	Thom ^s Powell	100	..	24
Wm Thornton		390	..	96
Will ^m . Powell	Thom ^s Powell	50	..	12
Wid ^s . Powell	Simon Irons	180	..	44
Tho: Gale		200	..	48
John Pope		435	..	104
Thom ^s . Page		130	..	31
Wid ^s . Murfey		120	..	30
John Selway		900	..	216
Will ^m . Scott		500	0..10..0	
Thom ^s . Sikes		275	..	66
Jer ^e . Exum		300	..	72
Tho: Underwood		500	..	120
Tho: Jones		350	..	84

Proprietors	Pattentees	Numd acres	Money in pells	Monoka Lobs.
Wilm. Powell		370	...	
John Williams		940	...	
Richd Pearce	Richd Pearce	200	0.. 4.. 0	
Thom. Bonn		240	...	
John Lawrence		400	...	
Richd Wootton		350	...	
Wilm Bracey		300	0.. 6.. 0	
Nich. Williams	Williams	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Abraham Ricks	Richd Booth	205	0.. 4.. 1	
Anthony Hearn		200	0.. 4.. 0	
John Mackmull		160	...	108
John Ricks		225	...	54
John Watkins		100	...	24
Bar. Hersey		300	0.. 6.. 0	
Frank Widdle		50	0.. 1.. 0	
John Johnson		175	0.. 3.. 6	
Nicaj. Perry & Com ^a		2060	...	494
Math Jones		240	...	58
John Scott		1228	...	294
Wilm Edwards		200	0.. 4.. 0	
Mary Bullock		200	0.. 4.. 0	
Jos: John Jackman		220	0.. 4.. 5	
And: Morris		1220	1.. 4.. 0	
John Chapman		100	0.. 2.. 0	

Proprietors	Patentees	Num ^b acres	Money or tolls	Aronsha Lobs
Joseph Godwin	...	250	0..3..0	
John Denson	...	485	0..10..0	
James Denson	...	200	0..4..0	
John Roberts	...	900	0..18..0	
William Exum	...	350	0..7..0	
Will ^m Chambers	...	400	0..8..0	
Ann Pearce	...	200	....	48
Robt. Ely	...	600	1..1..0	132
		27643	7..3..0	3629 $\frac{1}{2}$

Quitt rents Rec^d to the Receiv^r Generall.

Proprietor	Patentees.	acres	Money
Will ^m Cook	Will ^m Cook	400	0..8..0
Nath ^{ll} Harrison Esq ^r	Nath ^{ll} Harrison	180	0..3..7
		580	0..11..7
Sums brought forward		31528	23..10..6 .. 2620 $\frac{3}{4}$
		37964	32..0..3.. 2034 $\frac{1}{2}$
		27643	7..3..0.. 3629 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sum Total		97715	63..5..4.. 8284 $\frac{3}{4}$

Arrears of Quittrents none rec^d

Phil^b: Ludwell Audit^r

Nath^{ll} Ridley Sher:

April 4^d 1715 Sworne before me

Phil^b: Ludwell Audit^r

[Endorsed]

[102]

N. 6.

in Ludwicks hand
[2d. Rec. Roll of Isle of wight P. 1714]

Endorsed Virginia

Papers referred to in the Report
of the Officers of the Revenue
1716.

Also Endorsed Virginia

2nd. Rent Roll for Isle
of Wight County for 1714, with
the Auditors Certificate Approving
the same.

referred to, in Col:
Spotswoods Letter
of 24th May 1716.

Rec'd 25th } July 1716
Read 17th } Augst Do.

P: 88.

Entd: 3 folis 429

Mr. Nath^{ll} Ridley Sheriff
of Isle of wight County
for the Quitt. rents of
the Said County for
the year 1714.

[12481]
p. Contra
by 5 p. £. allow^d the people on
34521 acres p.^d. in Job^o ^{to} 414
by the Sheriffs ball^a. on 7570 ¹/₄
at 5 p. £. 393 ¹/₂
ball^a to be p.^d the rec^r Genl
in Job^o 7477 ¹/₂
8285

9^t 9 77 ¹/₂ acres

D^t 8285: orinoko Job^o.
and £63. 3.. 10 ¹/₄ Sterling

by 580 acres p.^d the rec^r Genl. Sterling £0.. 11.. 7
by 5 p. £. allow^d the people on 62614 acres 3.. 2.. 7 ¹/₄
by the Sheriffs ball^a. on £59. 9.. 8.. 2.. 19.. 5 ³/₄
ball^a to be p.^d the rec^r Genl. Sterling 56.. 10.. 2 ¹/₄
£63.. 3.. 10 ¹/₄

April the 1714

I have examined the quitrent role of Isle of wight
County for the year Seventeen hundred & fourteen and
find the ball^a due to her Maj^{tis} revenue to be Seventy
four hundred Seventy seven and a half pounds of Oris-
-noko Job^o and fifty six pounds ten Shillings and
two pence farthing Sterling.

Phil^b. Ludwell. Audit^r

To the Hon^{ble} Nath^{ll} Harrison Esq^r
her Maj^{tis} rec^r Genl for Virginia }

[marked at foot]

N^o. 7.

Mr. Nath^l. Ridley Sheriff
of Isle of wight County
for the 2ndt. rents of
the Said County for
the year 1714.

[1481]
p. contra
by 5 p. £. allow^d the people on
34521 acres p. in Job^o ^{to} 4114
by the Sheriff's Sale^a on 7570 $\frac{1}{4}$
at 5 p. £. 3932
ball^a to be p. the rec^d Gent^l
in Job^o 7477 $\frac{1}{2}$
8285

9^t 9 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres

D^t 8285: orinoko Job^o.
and £63. 3.. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sterling
by 5 p. £. allow^d the people on 62614 acres 3.. 2.. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
by the Sheriff's Sale^a on £59. 9. 8.. 2.. 19.. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
ball^a to be p. the rec^d Gent^l Sterling. 56.. 10.. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
£63.. 3.. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

April the 1714

I have examined the quitrent role of Isle of wight
County for the year Seventeen hundred & fourteen and
find the ball^a due to her Maj^tis revenue to be Seventy
four hundred Seventy seven and a half pou^{ds} of Orin.
oko Job^o and fifty six pounds ten Shillings and
two pence farthing Sterling.

Phil^t. Ludwell. Auditor

To the Hon^{ble} Nath^l. Harrison Esq^t
her Maj^tis rec^d Gent^l for Virginia }

[marked at foot]

N^o. 7.

[p. 120]

The Account of His Majesties Revenue of Quittents from the
25th of April 1714, to the 25th of April 1715 Receiv'd within
the Colony of Virginia

The Recr^r Genl doth charge himself with
The Receipt of the said Revenue as Follows.

To Balance of the last Account ended the 25 th of April 1714..	£ 855.. 15.. 16
To the last years Quittents of Nangemond County at 4/- per hundred	58.. 4.. 7
To the last years Quittents of Norfolk County at 3/- per hundred	39.. 7.. 12
To an Error in the Quittents of Gloucester for the year 1709... .	17.. 0.. 7
To an Arrear of Quittents in New Kent County due from M ^r . Dangerfield	3.. 15.. 7
To Sundry Compositions for Land Escheated to His Majesty	11.. 18.. 10
To the Quittents of the Northern Neck to the 25 th of June 1714	6.. 13.. 4

Counties	Acres	Paid the Sheriff in Tobacco	Paid the Sheriff in Money	Paid the Receiver General in Money	£ 992.. 15.. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Henrico	{ 19951 31110 32503	47 ¹⁰	32.. 10.. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.. 2.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.. 12.. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Charles City	{ 7041 22415 6530	1629 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.. 10.. 7	22.. 8.. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.. 18.. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prince George	{ 96557 11498 52941	8773 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.. 5.. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.. 9.. 9	16.. 15.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surry	{ 6775 11929 95637	1626	95.. 12.. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.. 16.. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	107.. 9.. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Isle of Wight	{ 38621 590 62614	8285	62.. 12.. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.. 7	63.. 3.. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Counties	Acres	Paid the Sheriff in Tobacco	Paid the Sheriff in Money	Paid the Receiver General in Money
Virginia	22931 10665	5503 1/2	10.. 1.. 3 1/2	10.. 1.. 3 1/2
Norfolk	9581 20093	2299 1/2	20.. 1.. 10 1/2	20.. 1.. 10 1/2
Princess Ann	1970	..	1.. 19.. 4 1/2	1.. 19.. 4 1/2
James City	14859 1858 63039 1/2	3566	63.. 0.. 9 1/2	64.. 17.. 11
Warwick	10330 1/2 4626 5717 1/2	2479 1/2	4.. 12.. 6	9.. 6.. 10
Elizabeth City	3243 216 5921	77 1/2	.. 4.. 3 1/2	6.. 2.. 8 1/2
Yorke	6512 1700 1/2 48043 1/2	1562 1/2	1.. 14.. 0	49.. 14.. 10 1/2
New Kent	8735 15538 109937	2096 1/2	109.. 18.. 9	125.. 9.. 6
King William	21866 13115 52097 1/2	5247 1/2	62.. 17.. 11 1/2	66.. 0.. 3 1/2
Middlesex	7235 5568 21994	1736 1/2	21.. 19.. 10 1/2	27.. 11.. 2 1/2
King & Queen	29098 8182 49663	6930 1/2	49.. 9.. 3	57.. 12.. 10 1/2
Gloster	11112 1614 104830	1058 1/2	1.. 12.. 3 1/2	106.. 9.. 10 1/2
Accomack	41793 1/2 1650	10030 1/2	1.. 13..	1.. 13.. 0
Caroline	1960 30075 1417	470 1/2	30.. 1.. 6	31.. 19.. 10
	1145925 1/2	2737.. 5.. 3 1/2 68974.. at 12/11 1/2	131.. 4.. 10 1/2 12 Lbmt..	467.. 12.. 2 1/2

£2298.. 17.. 9 1/2

32

(p. 88)

The Rev. Genl doth Discharge himself
By the Payment of the following Sums out of
the Trusts.

By a Warrant to remitt into his Majesties Exchequer . . .	£ 855. 15. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
By one years Salary to the Commissary ending the 25 th of April 1715	100. 0. 0
By one years Salary to the Attorney General	60. 0. 0
By the Charge of Negotiating the Bills for the Summ of £ 855. 15. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ at $\frac{1}{2}$ p cent	4. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
By £ 5. p cent allow'd the People on £ 725. 11. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ which they paid in Money to the Several Sheriffs within the time prefat by order of Government . . .	36. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
By Salary of £ 5 p cent allow'd the Several Sheriffs on £ 690. 19. 9 which they Recvd from the People in Money	34. 10. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
By the $\frac{1}{2}$ allow'd the People on £ 122. 19. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ which was paid the Receiver General in time	10. 4. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
By £ 5 p cent allow'd the People on the Tobaccos . . .	22. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
By allow'd the Sheriffs their Salary of £ 5 p cent on the Tobac ^a they Recd	21. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Auditor at £ 5 p cent on £ 318. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	65. 18. 5
By the Receiver Generals Salary on the same Summ . .	65. 18. 5
So that the Summ Disbust amounts to £ 276. 11. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
And there will be due to Balance this Acc ^t .	1022. 5. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>£ 3298. 17. 9$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

I have Carefully Examind the foregoing Accont
of His Majtis Revenue Commenceing the 25th of April 1715,
And Compaid every Article with its proper Voucher, produced
by Nathaniel Harrison Esq: Deputy Receiver Generall and
 finde the Charge duly Stated amounting to Two Thousand
Two Hundred and Ninety eight pounds Seventeen Shil.
lings and Nine pence farthing Sterling, And Likewise the
Discharge of His Majesties Revenue which amounts to One
Thousand Two Hundred Seventy six pounds Eleven
Shillings and Nine pence three farthings Sterling, for
which proper Vouchers have been Likewise produced by the
said Deputy Receiver Generall, So that there will be due to
His Majestie to Ballance this Accont One Thousand Twenty
Two pounds five Shillings and Eleven pence half penny Sterling.

The foregoing Accont Stated and Searched by the
Receiver Generall Compaid and Examind by Phillip Ludwic Esq:
Deputy Auditor I have Viewd in Councilland do believe it to be
a true Charge & Discharge of the Revenue for the said Time ~

[P¹¹²⁵] Endorsed Virginia^E / The Receiver Generall's Acc^t of Rent-Rents
from the 25th of April 1714, to the 25th April 1715, / referred to,
in Col^t, Spotswoods Letter / of 24th May 1716. / Rec² 25th } July 1716
Read 17th } August 17th / P^o: 89. / Ent² 7 folio 429. [marked at side] N^o: 8.

At the Court at St. James's

[p. 525]

9th Sept. 1715

Present

The King's Most Excellt: Maj^{ty}
in Councill~

Upon reading this day at the Board a Report
from the Lords Comm^{rs} of Trade & Plantations dated the
2^d of this inst^t upon an Address from the Councill and
Burgesses of Virginia, relating to the great Decrease of the
Revenue of two shill^s p^s Hogshead, arising in that Colony,
and Appropriated to the Support of that Government,
and praying that the Revenue of 2m^t Rents may be
Given in Aid of the two Shill^s p^s Hogshead for the Sup.
plying any Emergent Occasion of the Government there:
It is Ordered by his Maj^{ty} in Councill, That the Same, be,
and it is hereby refer^d to the Lords Comm^{rs} of his Maj^{ty}
Treasury, to Consider thereof, and Report to this Board, what
they Conceive his Maj^{ty} may fitly do therein.

A true Copy

Ed^t

Edward Southwell

Endorsed Virginia^c / Copy of an Order of Council / of 9th upon^[p. 525]
a Repⁿ of the 2^d / of Septem: 1715 relating to / the Decrease of
the Revenue of 2 shill^s p^s hogshead 20^s / in Virginia /
Rec^d Janry 8th 1716 / P: 101. / Ent^d F. fol. 442. / Ex^d
Read 16th Do